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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Perfect in every part Cycle.
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VOL. XI NO. 257 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

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Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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OUR LADIES' DEPT.
undertakes the washing and cleaning of Ladies' garments. Price List free.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Lingerie Launderers and Cleaners,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
1

SHIPPING.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Nov.	DELTA	NALDERA *	15,291
10th ,,	MOOLTAN		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIA X		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA		8,207
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA X	16,94[illegible]
8th ,,	MALOJA		20,750
15th ,,	CHINA		7902
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,935
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	18,368
5th Jan.	MANTUAS		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,397
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April.	NALDERA X		15,992
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage, at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
9th ,,	MOOASA	8,986
16th ,,	NEVASA	9,089
4th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
8th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
5th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,224
8th Feb.	DALGOMA*	5,800
2nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st	DUMANA	8,800
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
16th ,,	SOUDAN†	..	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
19th Dec.	SICILIA†	..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	..	10,911
18th January	SOUDAN †	..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
21st February	SICILIA †	..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with B. S. "NARKUNDA."

BRITISH INDIA SAILNGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
1st Nov.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports, 11 a. m.
2nd ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi 10 a. m.
3rd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
5th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
14th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
[illegible] LOUSEA.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE.
REGULAE SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrivel.	Dep-
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	31st Oct.	11th Nov.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec.	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	19th Dec.	2nd Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Singapore	330	210	158		
Hongkong	480	270	203		
Shanghai	540	320	240		
Kobe	610	380	285		

For particulars apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN [illegible]
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road.
Telephone No. 279.

REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.
Burma Maru	H. Masuda
Borneo Maru	J. Kajiwara
Himalaya Maru	G. Miyake
Alta Maru	H. Ogiwara

For particulars apply to—
P. O Box No. [illegible]
Phone No. 2430.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BA[illegible]

HONGKONG [illegible]
BANKING [illegible]
(Incorporated [illegible]
AUTHORISED CAPITAL [illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL [illegible]
STERLING RESERVE [illegible]
SILVER RESERVE FUND [illegible]
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
50, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
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BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.

CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.

LOANS, etc., granted.

For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 1,000 to a special Saving Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum on the [illegible] of the special Savings Bank [illegible] obtained on ap[illegible]
[illegible]. A. DON,
[illegible] and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1873.
NO. 25, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
[illegible]ended Capital Rs. 2,56,100.
[illegible] in Government and Approved [illegible]
[illegible]economy in management. The sup[illegible] to R[illegible] Mortality, Investigation [illegible]ged to an experienced [illegible]
[illegible]ake provision for the [illegible] to a monthly pension [illegible]60 without distinction [illegible]tes of subscription are [illegible] cent. surrender Value [illegible]—Twelve months [illegible] lost.
[illegible] copy of Rules to—
[illegible]SANAN HADAPAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION.
[illegible] PROVED SUCCESS
Calcutta Doctor.
[illegible] satisfied with the [illegible] your Medicines and hope and [illegible] they will cure my son per[illegible]
[illegible] Chief Minister, Karauli State
[illegible] testimonial, treatment, the [illegible] began showing signs of improve[illegible] and in five months' time the boy [illegible] found quite free and perfectly re[illegible]ered from the dangerous disease.
"It was a Wonderful Cure"
Write to
REV. G. B. WALTERS
LONAVLA
will visit Bombay, ORIENT HOTEL, every FRIDAY from 24th August, Consultation hours 3 to 6 p.m

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
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Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply.
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
IN THE
PURCHASE OF A CAR?
IF SO,
Cut this out and send it to Us with your name and address and we will at once send you full particulars of all Models with latest prices.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) Ld. and Reduced.
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY. 3

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.
Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best .. Re. 1/- and -/5/-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c. .. .. .. Re. 1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known) .. .. Re. 1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure 0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive 0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative .. Re. 1/4
Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills Tonic, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue fron M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 25%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-re-/8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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(in any shade) Rs. 22/8.
3 for Rs. 60 only
Made to Order
by
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PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of
Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
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Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
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1, 1½ & 2 quires.
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7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting [illegible]
Engineering [illegible] and Surv[illegible]
Instru[illegible]
RUBBER S[illegible]
Price List [illegible]

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Bo number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chro nicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forward ed, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addres ed as follows:—Box Number .....Adver tisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, ar destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TEMPORARY CLERK, knowing Sanskrit, Canarese and type writing. State lowest salary expected. Apply immediately to SENIOR ASSISTANT CURATOR, Archaeological Section, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Fort, Bombay.
A R8851

WANTED—MANAGERS (cash security 500 or shares Rs. 10,000, commission 12½ per cent. or 50 per cent.). J. Senapati, B.Sc., B.E. (Brother I.C.S.) selected. For the high appointments apply enclosing stamps to the ARYAN SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Imli St., Delhi. Send orders of employers in registered cover.
A R8870

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—79, Motlibai Street, Byculla, Mariam Vila, ground floor. Apply to DADA DEWARAJ, Chuckla Street.
C R8864

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—An OFFICE ROOM, small will be preferred, in Fort locality. State with rent. Apply to Box No. 9796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R8869

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

SECOND-HAND GOOD MAKE MORTAR MILL in diameter 7 to 9 feet. Apply sharp DHARAMSEY BHAWANJI 2nd Pinjrapole Lane, Bombay. Tel. No. 2472.
K R8867

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN WHOLE OR IN PART.—Complete General ENGINEERS WORKSHOP comprising following Departments:—PATTERN MAKING, FOUNDRY, 2 CUPOLAS, BLACKSMITHS SHOP, With STEAM and BELT HAMMERS, BOILER MAKERS SHOP, MACHINE and FITTING SHOPS completely equipped at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs to be sold. A very reasonable cash offer for the whole would be accepted. Full particulars from:—JOHN E. MINNITT, LTD., Engineers, Bombay.
G 17961

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—Three, five or seven bowl CALENDER, either new or old in tip top condition for immediate delivery. Quote lowest prices with detailed specification to MANAGER, SWADESHI COTTON MILLS, INDORE.
P R8850

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

[illegible] Second hand new DISPENSARY [illegible] going cheap. Can be seen at ARNOLD & CO., Chemists, Esden Building [illegible] Road, near Jacob Circle, Bombay.
N8868

[illegible] STAMPS.

[illegible] 1904 complete set [illegible] about 205h. Rs. 1/8. [illegible] sets of Current [illegible] stamps. IMPERIAL [illegible] Shahad.
17978

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI "CASTLE BRAND" FIREBRICKS. FIRECLAY. BOILER SEATING BLOCKS. FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418.
TH

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
17680

TURKISH BATH with Massage, Insurance Policy of Health and Beauty. 303, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Whiteaway, Bombay.
T R8872

GUARD your property satisfaction guaranteed. Best and cheapest. BUY Aligarh Locks from THE POPULAR METAL FOUNDRY, Respectable Agents all over the world on liberal terms required.
T R8827

WANTED—WOOL shorn (cut) or pluck wool from skins in white black and grey with lowest quotations; state the maximum and minimum quantity that could be supplied stipulating delivery time and in forwarding samples to "WOOL" c/o Box No. 9795 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 17977

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati, E.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbaderi S. T. Institute) Enrolment [illegible] derate. Classes held Mo[illegible]ta Buildings, Kalba[illegible]es on application.
M TH

FINANCIAL.

TO BONA-FIDE INVESTORS, ETC.—Very good returns can be had from (house) building leases, loans, house properties, ownership of oil and other mills, etc., in Calcutta; also purchase of working collieries in Bengal. No speculation. State requirements, amount available for investment, etc. Address BANERJEA, 11, Kasi Bose Lane, Simla, Calcutta.
R R8767

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost ot its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in the columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

SEND ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES IN

RUBBER

Insertion—Sheets—Rings—Tubing
Made to your specification
Ebonite rods and sheets

VALVES.

PIONEER Rubber & Industrial Co. Ltd., Sadgna House Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

HOLIDAY TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS Holiday return tickets will be issued at 1½ fares between Bombay and any station on the Company's System beyond Virar from Saturday the 3rd to SUNDAY, the 11th November, 1923, and will be available for completion of the return journey upto midday of Monday the 12th November, 1923.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st November, 1923.
17488

CHEAP TICKETS FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

DURING the ensuing Divali Holidays Cheap Tickets at a fare and a half for the double journey will be issued for 1st and 2nd class passengers between Victoria Terminus, (Bombay), Byculla, and Dadar on the one hand and Nasik Road, Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla, Neral, Matheran and Poona on the other, from FRIDAY, the 2nd November 1923, to THURSDAY, the 8th November 1923, available for the completion of the return journey by 12 noon on Tuesday, the 13th November, 1923.

Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned or at the stations concerned.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
C17958

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ATTENTION of Shareholders is invited to the fact that the last date for receiving applications from them for allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited, is 6th November, 1923.
C17945

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that

Messrs. WARDEN AND CO.,
23, Hammam Street,
Post Fort, Bombay No. 1,
BOMBAY

are the SOLE AGENTS for [illegible] Products for the whole of the Bombay Presidency including Sindh and no one else has our authority to represent us in that field.

For THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LTD.
N. B. MACMILLAN
General Manager in India.

Calicut, 20th Oct. 23.
17981

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

VOTING IN THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the poll in the University constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council will be taken on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1923, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

2. There is only one polling station for electors whose names are registered in the electoral roll of the University constituency in respect of the city of Bombay, viz., the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall of the University. Persons whose names are so registered should attend at the said polling station for the purpose of recording their votes on the day and between the hours mentioned above.

3. No voting paper will be issued at the above polling station to a person whose name is not registered in the University electoral roll for the city of Bombay.

4. The University returns one representative to the Bombay Legislative Council and the following candidates have been nominated to represent the constituency:—

(1) Dr. Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh.
(2) Mr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar.
(3) Dr. Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye.

5. A copy of the University electoral roll is open for public inspection at the University.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar and
Returning Officer.

Bombay, 27th October, 1923.
C17962

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. Sado Maru are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival on the 31st Oct. from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore Penang and Colombo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days fom the date of discharge. Capt J.C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
"Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the name and style of Pandit Kazi and Co., Managing Agents of the Western India Tanneries, Ltd., is hereby abandoned and that the same firm will be known on and from 1st November, 1923, as PRATAP PANDIT AND COMPANY. Further that Mr. PRATAP SITARAM PANDIT is the only person at present constituting the firm of Managing Agents of the said Company and no other person has any right, title, or interest in the said firm.

For the Western India Tanneries, Ltd.,
PRATAP PANDIT & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C17975

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the monopoly of distillation and supply of country liquor (prepared from Mahua) in Orchha State (Bundelkhand, C. I.), for three years, commencing from 1-7-24 to 30-6-27.

Tenders must reach Revenue Commissioner's Office, Tikamgarh, by 15-12-23.

For further particulars apply to the Excise Officer, Tikamgarh (Bundelkhand, C. I.).

GOBIND PRASAD,
Excise Officer.
TA17940

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Constructing a Fountain including drainage and water fittings at the junction of Carnac Road and Frere Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
For Special Engineer, D. W.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 30-10-1923
C17974

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Fifth Sessions of 1923 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1923, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian order in Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1923.
TEMULJI B. NARIMAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C17960

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credit of KESHAV SHRIDHAT PARVATE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Head Clerk in Government Law School, Bombay. ..... Deceased.

NARAYAN KESHAV PARVATE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Wylie Road, Jacob Circle without the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 18th day of October, 1923.
Messrs. DIVEKAR AND BHAGWAT.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C17966

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice of Auction Sale advertised by the Meyer Sassoon Mills, Limited, regarding 152 bales on account of our clients Messrs. Jetha Mulji and Co., we are instructed to say that the delivery time was November, 1922, and that the Mills were unable to deliver on account of their dispute with their Agent Goculdas Damodar and that in consequence our clients by their letters of 9th and 18th January, 1923, cancelled the undelivered bales. Our client has nothing to do with the auction sale which has been advertised simply to annoy our clients.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1923.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Jetha Mulji and Co.
C17971

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Notice of auction sale appearing in the papers and advertised by the Edward Sassoon Mills, Limited, regarding 192 bales on account of our clients Messrs. Jetha Mulji and Co., we are instructed to state that the time for delivery was September, 1922, and that the Mills were unable to deliver 192 bales to our clients on account of their dispute with their Selling Agent Gokuldas Damoder and that on 1st October, 1922, our clients wrote to the Mills cancelling the contract as regards the undelivered bales. Our clients have nothing to do with the auction sale which has been advertised simply to annoy our clients.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1923.
EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Jetha Mulji & Co.
C17972

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SARABAI, daughter of Moulvi Abdul Rehman Kashmiri, MAHOMED HIDATULLA LALLOO, ZAINABI, ZORABI and AISHABI, daughters of Hidatulla Lalloo, AMIRBI, daughter of Lalloo Miya Masulla, ABDUL REHMAN BAGZA, KADRIBIBI and SHAMSUNISA, daughter of Abdul Rehman Bagza, all of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedans Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client, Mr. ALLIBHAI SHAIKHBHAI, also of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant the undermentioned property.

All persons having claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 38, Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Doctor Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1390, New No. 8561, Old Survey No. 1031, New Survey No. 4401 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7034 and Street Nos. 191-193 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say: on the East by the Sweepers passage, on the West by the said Doctor Street, on the North by the property of Vora Noorbhai and on the South by the property of Jiwaji Furniturewala.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1923.
PATHARE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17968

AUCTION SALE.

MACKENZIE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND ESTATE BROKERS.

No. 75, Apollo Street, opp. The Union Bank.

NOTICE FOR VACATING THE PREMISES.

Messrs. MACKENZIE AND CO., Auctioneers have removed to No. 75, Apollo Street opp. The Union Bank.

MACKENZIE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1923.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No .13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1923, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of Empty Casks, Chunam Pans, Drums, Paint kegs, Varnish Tins, G. I. Buckets, Forges, Bellows, Lamps of sorts, Hoop Iron, Staves of Cask, Trolly Wheels, Manilla Rope; Leather and Cloth Cuttings, Canvas and Leather Pipes, I. R. Cutting and Scraps Vacuum Pipes; Clocks and Watches; Beators, Hammers, Augers; Locks, Glass Scrap, Ink Bottles; Tin Lining Kerosine Oil Empty Cases, Battery boxes, I. R. Rolling Rings, Steel Files, Aluminium Scrap and Water Columns old, empty packing cases, wooden crate and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days excluding Holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 152 BALES LONG CLOTH.

Messrs J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the shop of Messrs. The Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., in Govind Choke of Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, by order of Messrs. The Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Jethabhai Mulji and Co. the undermentioned 152 bales Long Cloth.

PARTICULARS.

1 bale 50 pieces Long Cloth Merchant No. Z.41, 35 inches by 37½ yards by 6 7/8 lbs.

3 bales each 50 pieces Long Colth Merchant No. Z.51, 37 inches by 37½ yards by 7½ lbs.

30 bales each 50 pieces Long Cloth Merchant No. 5202, 34 inches by 37½ yards by 8 lbs.

35 bales each 50 pieces Long Cloth Merchant No. 5303, 36inches by 37½ yards by 8½ lbs.

34 bales each 50 pieces Long Cloth Merchant No. 1230, 38 inches by 37½ yards by 9 lbs.

35 bales each 50 pieces Long Cloth Merchant No. 2365, 40 inches by 37½ yards by 9½ lbs.

14 bales each 40 pieces Long Cloth Merchant No. 11200, 42 inches by 37½ yards by 10 lbs.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 59 BALES DHOOTIES, 21 BALES CHADARS AND 112 BALES LONG CLOTH.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the shop of Messrs. The Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., in Govind Choke of Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, by order of Messrs. The Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Jethabhai Mulji and Co.

14 bales each 200 pairs P. B. Dhoty, Cald. Merchant No. 4470, 44 inches by 10 yards by 0 lb.

5 bales each 300 pairs P. B. Dhoty, Cald. Merchant No. 301, 28 inches by 7 yards by 1 lb.

16 bales each 300 pairs P. B. Dhoty, Cald. Merchant No. 401, 32 inches by 8 yards by 1½ lbs.

6 bales each 300 pairs P. B. Dhoty, Cald. Merchant No. 501, 35 inches by 9 yards by 1½ lbs.

1 bale 200 pairs P B. Dhoty, Merchant No. 1065, 40 inches by 10 yards by 1 15/16 lbs.

3 bales each 200 pairs P. B. Dhoty, Merchant No. 1075, 42 inches by 10 yards by 2 lbs.

14 bales each 200 pairs S. K. Dhoty, Merchant No. 2131, 42 inches by 10 yards by 2 lbs.

3 bales each 200 pieces Chadars, Cald. Merchant No. 1115, 50 inches by 6 yards by 2½ lbs.

7 bales each 150 pieces Chadars, Cald. Merchant No. 1215, 54 inches by 6 yards by 2½ lbs.

11 bales each 150 pieces Chadars, Cald. Merchant No. 1315, 59 inches by 6 yards by 2½ lbs.

16 bales each 100 pieces Long Cloth. Cald. Merchant No. 1251, 21 inches by 37½ yards by 4 lbs.

16 bales each 80 pieces Long Cloth, Cald. Merchant No. 1351, 23 inches by 37½ yards by 4½ lbs.

79 bales each 80 pieces Long Cloth, Cald. Merchant No. 1451, 25 inches by 37½ yards by 5 lbs.

1 bale 60 pieces Long Cloth, Cald. Merchant No. 12082, 27 inches by 37½ yards by 6 lbs.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November 1923.

BENNETT & CO.
130, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 4th day of November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Beryl House, Wodehouse Road, near Hotel Majestic, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware sliding dining table, large mirror back sideboard, dumb waiter, and crockery stands drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, one sweet tone cottage piano, one phonograph, one Singer Sewing machine, rich Cabinets, large and small writing tables, Office chairs glass door book cases, glass door silver Cabinets, rich carpets fancy teapoys, reclining sofas, fancy ornaments China and Japanese vases, electric hall and table lamps and fans, blackwood carved furniture cane chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, hat stands aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. J. Cracknel, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, ACCESSORIES, MACHINERY, FURNITURE, WOODEN PLANKS, IRON TOOLS, AND ONE LARGE TEAKWOOD SHED ETC.

Under instruction from Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, solicitors, to Sooraj-mal Harundrai, Esqure, and on account and risk of Mr. Jal P. Virji, and in exercise of his rights under the Indenture of Mortgage of 12th December, 1918, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 2nd of November at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Girgaum Tram Terminus in the compound of Gordhandas Building all the stock in trade of the Victoria Motor Works and garage consisting of motor cars, accessories, furniture, all sorts of machinery, wooden planks, iron pieces, tools and one wooden shed, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd November at 3-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 Second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 Second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Arab Horse in Harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2773 of 1923 (Vasanji Purshottam vs. Jamnadas Ranchordas).

1 Buick motor car No. 1037 (in running condition).
1 Daimler motor car No. 4712.
1 Seat motor car No. 4483.
1 Studbeakar motor car No. 4500.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1923.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE

NOVELTY CINEMA

Telephone No. 40106
Grant Road, Tram Terminus

Commencing from Satur. 27th October, 1923

TO-NIGHT FOUR SHOWS
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

CARL LAEMMLE presents

Gladys Walton

in a Fervid Story of
A GIRL'S SEARCH FOR ROMANCE.

"THE LOVE LETTER"

Stirring and Dramatic — Universal's Newest Attraction.

Should a girl write Love Letters? or should she use the Telephone? See Glady's Walton in "The Love Letter."

If a Girl indiscriminately writes love letters to unknown men, what must eventually happen? Is she taking desperate Chances?

Should a Girl confess her past when she marries?

SHOP GIRL'S NOTE WINS HER SPOUSE

The Programme includes Universal's 2-Reel Super Century Comedy

"PEG O' THE MOVIES"

Starring the World's Youngest Screen Actress

BABY PEGGY

DON'T MISS THIS PROGRAMME.

NOVELTY CINEMA Grant Road Tram Terminus.

THE PICTURE SENSATION AND SUBLIME

Sit bolt upright for something Unique, Inspiring, Ennobling, Enchanting!

The picture that depicts tearfully, tensely, and poetically the Soul of India

and It commences on Saturday——for The Divali Week.

"THE SOUL OF A SLAVE"

A Landmark in India's Motion Picture Industry.

8 Magnificent reels of the Love episode of a Hindoostani slave girl—a romance of Northern India, 3000 years ago, proving the triumph of Purity and Love over unbridled licence and debauchery, featuring Miss Adele Willison Wirth, Miss June Richards, Mr. Ahindra Chowdhury, and Mr. Profulla Ghosh.

"The Soul of a Slave"

(7000 feet)

A screen poem, a Masterly creation, accepted and applauded in Europe and America!

IT COMES! IT COMES!! SATURDAY NEXT.

Let every man and woman, who possess a soul, come and see this marvellous achievement of the photo play syndicate of India (Calcutta)
At the most central and palatial

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Under Public Patronage.

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle

Vardya:— Rawbahadur Khare's Theatre

Saturday 3rd Nov. 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T)

SHAH SHIVAJI.

Proprietors:—Pendharkar & Chapekar

Under the Patronage of H. H. Gaekwar of Baroda—Est. 1913

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD.
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON

Saturday 3rd Nov. 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
Sunday 4th November 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)

ASHA-NIRASHA

Manager, G. N. Mandali

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 & 10. p. m.
"THE SHEIKH"
featuring Rudolf Valentino

EMPIRE THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE LADY OWNER"
featuring Violet Hopson

EMPRESS THEATRE.
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"MY BOY."

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

WHAT IS THE GREATEST LOVE?

Mother-love is the greatest thing on earth The mother's heart is always with her children.

MATRI-SNEHA

A MOTHER'S DEVOTION

The story of a mother's devotion is as lovely a thing as has ever been brought to the screen. It will engrave its story on your heart! A picture that will appeal to the eye as well as the mind! Don't miss to see.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum

Presents to-day and during This Week Only

VATSALA HARAN

depicting the most interesting Chapter from Mahabharat produced by

THE MAHARASHTRA FILM Co.

the producers of

SINHAGHAD

Time and prices as Usual.

NEXT WEEK

A Specially Selected Picture

JANAKA VIDEHI

The newest creation of

THE NATIONAL FILM Co.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, near Parsi Statue.
To-day and during the week.
A Universal Special Attraction
THE TOWN SCANDAL
Starring the vivacious little star
GLADYS WALTON.
Also a Century Comedy.
COMMENCING November 10th, for the first rime in Bombay
The most powerful Universal Serial
OREGON TRAIL featuring Art Accord.

Within Fifteen Minutes.
PRODUCE ELECTRIC POWERS.
THE

KING OF TONICS.

FOR

MAHARAJAS, KINGS, LORDS AND PRINCES ONLY.

HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA.

I guarantee to cure them without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restrictions as regards diet. Price Rs. 500 for complete treatment.

Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.

KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Price Rs. 5,000 full Strength till Old age, Rs. 3,000 for 3 years and Rs. 1,500 for 1 year's strength.

MAHARAJA NIGHT PILLS.—No. 1 Rs. 25, No. 2 Rs. 15, No. 3 Rs. 10.

NIGHT PILLS.—Wonderful tonic for health. Rs. 7 per pill.

LADY NIGHT PILLS.—Rs. 4 per pill.

LADY TONIC PILLS.—Rs. 30 per week.

SHAKTI SAJIVAN OIL.—This is a specific for Strength giving to the disabled veins. Rs. 325 per tola for No. 1, Rs. 225 for No. 2.

Dubal Pharmacy

Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The depression over north Madras coast weakened further and rainfall there has decreased considerably.

There has again been nearly general rain in Orissa and east of Central Provinces with local falls in Chota Nagpur.

The principal amounts are: False Point and Puri two inches, Cuttack one and a half, Jagdalpur one, Vizagapatam one and a half, and Gopalpur four.

Forecast.—A decrease generally in north-east Peninsula.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Weather and Crop Reports:—United Provinces (Central Circle). Prospects of sugarcane, cotton and rice are normal, grain sewing is in progress, Assam, the outturn of autumn rice, tea and prospects of winter rice, sugarcane and cotton are normal. Bihar and Orissa. There is no change in the prospects of crops in the province which remain good for sugarcane and for paddy in the south of the province and poor for paddy in Bihar.

Punjab.—Rain is badly wanted. Wheat sewings have commenced. Sewings of grams, barley and other rabi crops continue. Harvesting of Kharif crops is also in progress. Yields are reported normal. The standing irrigated crops are good, and the unirrigated from below average to average. The report of October 22nd from the Punjab shows: crops prospects are same as reported last week.

The Central Provinces.—The prospects of rice are very good and sesamum good. Cotton prospects are fair but normal to good in Berar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 30th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m. 10. a. m 2. p. m. 4 p m. and 10. p. m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.771	inches
Temperature of Air	80.8	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.7	,,
Dew Point	73.3	,,
Relative humidity of Air	79.%	,,
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.2	,,
Minimum do do.	75.8	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, ENE, WNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 103	
Fall of Rain	—	
Total fall during month	,,	
do. do. year	,,	
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Oct.	—	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soil		Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soil
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.		Oct.	h. m.	ft in.
F	2	4 30	25 6		2	11 34	20 10
		16 42	13 9			22 47	19 8
Sat	6	7 59	25 8		8	1 16	19 1
		20 5	25 0			14 29	19 9
S.	4	6 54	25 10		4	0 27	19 9
		19 39	25 2			13 45	19 0
M	5	7 58	26 6		5	1 4	19 3
		20 42	26 7			14 31	17 8
Tu.	6	8 50	29 4		6	2 42	18 6
		21 57	28 1			15 15	16 3
W	31	2 39	26 5		31	8 38	20 8
	Nov	14 24	24 6		No	20 23	18 1
TH.	1	3 25	25 10		1	9 44	21 4
		15 22	24 0			21 18	19 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 31st October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the southeast of the division and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north and west. Maximum temperature was considerably lower than usual; the minimum was below normal at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and at Cawnpore moisture in the air is in defect. Both day and night temperatures were lower than usual in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports a very light fall of rain. Skies are clear in Sind and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect at Karachi and Jaipur and in excess at Mount Abu. Maximum temperature was below normal in Rajputana and upper Sind and the minimum was lower than usual in Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded at Deesa and Neemuch and clear or lightly clouded at other stations. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch and Veraval and in defect at Dwarka. Maximum tempperature was below normal at Veraval and Neemuch, the minimum was higher than usual in north Gujarat and lower in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur has had 0.48" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the eastern half of the reporting area and clear in the west. Moisture in the air is in excess at Raipur, Chanda and Akola. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur and the minimum was higher at Nagpur, Chanda and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Nizamabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Huhidity is in excess at Sholapur and Belgaum. Maximum temperature was below normal in east Hyderabad, the minimum was as usual.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the east Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast. Raipur has had 0.48" and Masulipatam 0.15". Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Note.—The publication of the Bombay Daily Weather Report will be stopped for six months from the 1st November 1923 and will be resumed again on the 1st May 1924. Difficulties were experienced this session in supplying back numbers of the report, subscribers for the next session should therefore enlist themselves fairly in advance.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 30th October 1923 issued from Simla.

The storm in the Bay has weakened greatly and was only a depression when it slowly crossed the coast last night near Cocanada. It has caused heavy rain on the north Madras coast and introduced rainfall in the east Central Provinces, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, the east Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast and local in Chota Nagpur. A few falls have also occurred in south Hyderabad, Malabar and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts were:—Angul one and a half inches, Cuttack three, Raipur two, Jagdalpur one, Hanamkonda Cocanada, Calingapatam two, Gopalpur eleven, Vizagapatam five.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS OF WEDNESAY, THE 31ST OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total last June to date.	Rainfall. Departure since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire'					
Do. 30th	91			0.25	—0.16
Jask	85.4	69.4		1.27	+1.75
Muskat	92.4	69.6		4.19	+0.54
PUNJAB—					
Multan	83.7	57.8		4.61	—2.44
Rawalpindi	75.8	47.3		15.17	—7.84
Lahore	78.8	51.5		11.82	—2.78
Hissar	81.0	51.0		19.59	+7.40
Ambala	78.7	52.7		20.11	—4.04
Delhi	75.4	60.5		24.91	+1.87
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	86.7	60.2		28.21	—0.82
Mainpuri	85.5	55.6		31.75	+7.75
Jhansi	86.4	61.0		30.61	—5.40
Cawnpore	83.0	61.2		48.11	+14.5
Allahabad	85.1	60.5		35.07	—1.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	85.5	58.6		3.04	+1.82
Karachi	86.0	64.4		3.99	—1.82
Ajmer	82.8	62.4		12.08	—5.94
Jaipur	86.1	62.8		18.84	—2.14
Kotah	86.6	65.8		42.27	+16.01
Mount Abu	74.0	58.4	0.08	31.19	—27.36
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	90.4	61.7		5.89	—8.19
Dwarka	90.6	72.4		4.36	—8.45
Veraval	84.1	73.1		7.17	—10.90
Rajkot	94.0	68.0		10.32	—15 3
Bhavnagar Para	93.4	66.7		17.55	—2.58
Surat	91.6	69.2		39.66	—14.28
Ahmedabad	90.8	72.7		13.48	—14.9
Deesa	97.0	70.0	0.03	8 19	—17.46
Neemuch	84.1	68.4		27.19	—0.31
Indore	86.3	59.3		33.15	+1.87
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	81.9	65.9		74.19	+21.91
Saugor	88.4	58.6		62.76	+20.74
Hoshangabad	85.7	64.4		54.87	+8.53
Khandwa	89.8	58.5		20.60	—7.12
Akola	91.2	64.5		21.92	—6.72
Amraoti	87.1	66.0		19.72	—10.25
Nagpur	89.5	69.9	0.04	43.08	—1.71
Chanda	89.1	70.4	0.01	41.19	—4.10
Raipur	70.9	67.6	0.48	60.75	+4.03
KONKAN—					
Bombay	87.2	76.1		77.49	+8.46
Ratnagiri	85.8	73.5		92.78	—4.56
Mormugao	83.8	74.5		103.43	+19.60
Karwar	86.8	73.5		127.91	+1.78
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	90.5	69.9		15.59	—4.55
Ahmednagar	88.0	59.8		17.47	—2.01
Poona	90.0	61.4		16.74	—7.28
Sholapur	92.2	66.5		20.56	—4.58
Bijapur	90.1	65.5		9.39	—7.78
Belgaum	86.7	62.8		42.38	+4 79
Aurangabad	89.6	61.4		20.54	—4 39
Nizamabad(Indur)	81.0	66.8		28.46	—8.31
Hyderabad	80.8	67.2		21.76	—6 89
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	88.2	78.1		134.27	+19.89
Calicut	87.2	72.5		126.82	+28.97
Cochin	86.1	74.4	0.01	119.17	+33.80
Colombo	86.1	75.9	0.02	56.61	+30.25
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	88.8	74.2	0.15	26.67	—8.49
Bellary	95.5	71.5		6.03	—8.99
Cuddapah	90.6	70.5		12.97	—1.09
Madras	91.1	75.1		26.01	—1.17
Bangalore	83.5	62.0		15.72	—8.61
Coimbatore	86.4	69.2		11.17	—1 00
Trichinopoly	91.4	73.6		14.71	—8 81
Negapatam	89.1	77.4		23.34	+2.34

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-I-Hind due about 2nd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 17th November, Agent B S N Co.

Nevasa due about 12th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Margha (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Scindia due about 23rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N and Co.

Trafford Hall due about 16th November Agent K N Co.

Clan Cumming (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan Macnaughton (not fixed), Agent J Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbine (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tantenfels due about 3rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Brockfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 10th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 22nd December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 8th November, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Pittsburg due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Sado Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y K.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.

Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 3rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 10th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Tarea due about 1st November, Agent B S N Co.

Karagola due about 4th November, Agent I S N Co.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31.

Bandra, London, Busreh.
Sado Maru, Nirei, Kobe.
Bithina, Grant, Singapore.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain Lendon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sado Maru:—The N Y K steamer Sado Maru, 3523 tons, Captain I Nirei, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 31.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barpeta, Balnehr, Busreh.
Borghild, Sunde, Karachi.
Madasa, King, Karachi.
Trautenfels, Carston, Hamburg.
Clan Macviear, Phillips, Dunkirk.
Bale, Plauge, Dunkirk.
Rialto, Mordue, Rangoon.
Andijk, Heebeseldeb, Calcutta.
Cracovia, Nicolich, Trieste.
Skuld, Gabrielsen, Bangkok.
Gairsoppa, Brewn, Colombo.
Dorsetshire, English, Hull.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain V G Bannehr, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cracovia:—The L T Co's steamer Cracovia, 4566 tons, Captain G Nicolich, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dorsetshire:—The T M Co's steamer Dorsetshire, 4515 tons, Captain G L English, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Trautenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Trautenfels, 3024 tons, Captain L Carston, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macviear:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macviear, 3621 tons, Captain G P phillips, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.
Steamer Umta for Calcutta.
Steamer Bambra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Aquilela for Genoa.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Wednesday, October 31.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sh-d.
2 Mooltan 12836, London, 10-11 M M and Co.
3 Andyk 4032, Colombo, 1/11 E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Clan MacViear 3621, Alleppey 1/11 G. and Co.
6 C Exeter 5087 K'chi N F, K N & Co.
7 Delta 4780 Aden 3/11 M M & Co.
8 Clara Camus 4511 Dunkirk 4/11, Graham and Co.
10 Taroba 3657 N F, N F, M M & Co.
11 Dorsetshire 4515, Antwerp 1/11 T M & Co.
12 Trautenfels 3025 Hamburg 31/10, Graham and Co.
13 Craconia 4762 Trieste 1/11 L Triestino.
15 Marwada, 5120, London, 2/11 M M & Co.
16 Bell 4226 Dunkirk 1/11 J F and Co.
17 Nurturston 4485, Hull N F, Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru 4564, Kobe 8/11 O S Kaisha
2 Olympia 3272 L'pool, 6/11, Graham & Co.
3 Barpeta 1877 Busra, 1/11 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2043, Busra, 2/11, M M & Co.
5 Lamlands 2364 Genoa 3/11, Graham & Co.
6 Alpine Range, 2267, N F, N F, S S N Co.
9 Nagina 4090 N F, M M & Co.
12 & 13 Jelatarang 1484 N F, N F, S S N Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Borghild 2158, Karachi 31/10 S S N Co.
C & R Baroda 1899, Colombo 2/11 M M & Co.
D & E Jeddah 2923, R S Ports 6/11 T M & Co.
N C Britisher 3244 Sudan 30/10 M M & Co.
M Garada 3218, N F, N F, M M & Co.
O Champavati 320 N. F, N F, F B S N Co.
F Ristlo, 1773, Rangoon 2/11 J F & Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 31.

S S Mooltan for Marseilles:—4000 cwts castor seed, 2600 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Mooltan for London:—20 bundles lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 100 bales hemp, G Virji.

S S Clara Camus for Harpness:—65 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Clara Camus for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros; 200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 16 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 121 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 124 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Clara Camus for Dunkirk:—85 bales cotton, A Khimji; 300 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Dorsetshire for Antwerp:—241 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Trautenfels for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, G Mawji; 200 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co; 207 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Trautenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Lowlands for Genoa:—27 cwts gum, B Virji; 300 bales cotton, K Devchand.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—1250 cwts myrabollam, 401 cwts dill seed, C Jivanlal; 1000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—105 cwts gum, N Mulji; 209 cwts gum, J Narbheram.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—140 bales cotton, M Gagalbhai; 100 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Ltd; 100 bales cotton waste, T Laxmidas; 23 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—464 bales cotton, H Rambhagat; 700 bales cotton, G Karanjia.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 31.

S S Akbar from Busrah, Agents The Bombai and Persia S N Co and Arab Steamers Ltd:—1273 baskets 292 bags dates, 1310 bags 1123 baskets dry dates, 14310 baskets wet dates, 60 bundles wool.

From Bushire:—493 bags gum, 22 bags A kernel, 37 bags M currants, 16 bundles skin, 750 jottas dates.

From B Abbas:—25 jottas 47 cases 102 bundles asafotida, 30 bundles rose buds, 3 bundles specie, 141 bags dry dates, 25 bags figs, 61 bags almonds, 12 bags A kernel.

S S Br Rose from B. Abbas, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—8807 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Mantua from Shanghai, Agents M M and Co:—340 bales raw silk, 90 bales yellow silk, 44 bales white silk, 23 cases white silk yarn, 150 bars silver.

S S Cracovia from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co:—25 cases dried figs, 500 cases figs, 50 cases beer, 200 cases raisins, 350 cases currants grass, 350 cases strong figo grass, 20 cases soap, 68 cases common soap, 180 cases cotton goods, 160 cases matches, 197 cases leugonware, 476 bales papers, 279 bales printing paper, 300 drams cartide of calmun.

From Venice:—139 cases cotton tissue, 23 cases artificial silk, 55 cases Fex woollen, 25 bales cotton yarn.

From Colombo:—800 cases figs.

From Mombasa:—729 bags almonds, 60 cases tortoic acid, 2560 baskets potatoes.

From Bari:—1000 bags almonds.

From Port Said:—17 cases cotton goods, 39181 bags onions.

From Aden:—14 bales hides, 50 bales grey sheeting, 50 jottas starch, 347 packages alkali, 43 bundles cid kathi, 100 cases ghee.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

On reports of a heavy rainfall in Texas October cotton touched 30.30 last Wednesday. From this figure there has been a slight reaction, but in a market which sometimes fluctuates more than 100 points a day the recession can hardly be called a decline for contracts are very scarce and spot prices are but little affected by the gyrations of the future market writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of September 26th.

The wide variations in the contract market that are caused by the execution of comparatively small buying or selling orders are in fact as disconcerting as they are unusual, and the narrowness of the market is compelling many professional traders to restrict their operations. It is said that there is less than 1,000 bales of unsold cotton in the certificated stock at New York, and as the Liverpool stock includes only 49,000 bales of American cotton it is quite natural that the future market should be narrow.

The question is when will it be broader, for with spinners scrambling as they are for cotton and an admitted scarcity throughout the world it will be difficult to accumulate reserve stocks anywhere.

Each cotton season is unique, but that of 1923-24 is unusual in its disregard of precedents. There has been no "autumnal dip" in prices. The crop is very late in the Atlantic States, but early in Texas. The spot markets have ceased to be responsive to the ups and downs of futures, and "hedges" no longer provide the spinner or the dealer with much protection. Some have suffered rather soverely in consequence and the entire trade is in more or less confusion of mind.

Just what the outcome will be no one can say, but if the future market is to survive some way to bring it into closer sympathy with spots will have to be found. To this end it is essential that some cotton should be brought to New York, and it may be that as a matter of self protection the larger houes are buying October contracts here with the intention of demanding delivery. If so those who are short will have to compete with spinners and exporters in covering their commitments. In this case the Southern markets will be driven still higher.

Meanwhile a few old fashioned merchants continue to dwell on the fact that the acreage as reported by the Government is the largest on record and that it is quite possible the crop has beeen underestimated. This is true, but if the present excitement keeps up until half the crop is marketed its size won't make much difference, for the South having tasted the sweets of 30 cents for five or six million bales will probably hold the balance of its production for a still higher price.

We are therefore driven to the conclusion that it is only by a reduction in consumption that any serious decline in prices can be brought about. Some time and at some price there will be a curtailment, but candor compels the admission that there are no signs of it as yet.

The dry goods trade in this country is excellent. The outlook abroad is improving and the demand for cotton goods seems to be increasing as the market advances.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 31.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Khadi—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	0
Elphinstone	1	0	6
Longcloth (Fine weight) 36/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	6	0
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindoostan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	6	6
Textile per lb.	1	6	6
Phoenix "	1	5	6
Pearl "	1	5	6
Manekji (New Mills) per lb.	1	5	6
Elphinstone (Excel) per lb.	1	5	6
Jacob (Kaiser Mills) per lb.	1	5	3
Longcloth (Light weight) 36	8 02/32		
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	9
Longcloth (Fine weight) 36			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	6	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.			
Longcloth Satin Calender 14/40			
Textile (Land)	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Eagle) per lb.	1	4	6
Bombay Cotton	1	2	9
Paheiwan	1	5	3
Hearth Brand	1	3	3
Sallu:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	4	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Grey Drill, Century:—			
No. 1126 per piece			
No. 128 1/2 per piece			
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Jacob S. D per lb.	1	6	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	6
Check 5lb Grey Drill—			
Standard per piece	6	8	0
Phoenix per piece	6	8	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	7	0
Hindustan per piece	7	0	0
Check 5 1, 2 lb Grey Drill—			
Pearl per piece	61	2	6
Bleached Check—			
Textile Per Piece	7	10	0
Kasturchand Per Piece	7	8	0
Bombay United Per piece	7	8	0
Black Check 5lb:—			
Textile Per Piece	8	10	0
E. D. Racheal "	8	14	0
Grabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl	11	12	0
Hindustan	11	14	0

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 510.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 560.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 550.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 156¾
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 151¼

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 224.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 321.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.48-3/4
London—Paris Frcs 76.20
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs 88.60
London—Rome Liras 99.60
London—Berlin Marks 500—Milliards.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

	London, Oct. 30.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 13/16 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	32/0/0 Steady

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Oct. 31. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 23/32
Bank Demand	1-4 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/32
Fcs. Demand	510
American Dollars	321
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	224
Japan	156 1/2
Singapore	169 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London, Oct. 31.
Rentes 3 per cent.	55 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	32
" 2 months hence	31 9/16

Closing Tone of Silver—China sold—India bought steady,

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	2 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

	London, Oct. 30.
Exchange on London in Paris	75.98
" " " " Germany	
" " " " Italy	29.65
Stockholm	17.03
Christiania	29.66
Amsterdam	11.54
Switzerland	25.20

	New York, Oct. 30.
Demand Bills	4.48.50

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Oct. 30.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 3 per cent	28

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Oct. 29,
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 90 1/8—1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 13/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 —1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	
(Sterling Loan)	69
Govt. Securites 5%	58 1/4—1/2

	London, Oct. 30.
Conversion Loan	£ 78 5/8
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	" 102 5/3
7 per cent " "	117

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15-10
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15-10.6
Bar gold ready Rs. 24-12
Bar gold forward Rs. 24-12.3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24-11-9
Bar silver ready Rs. 81-13.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81-13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 77-14

London, Oct. 30.

Bar gold ready s. 92
Silver ready d. 32-0.
Silver forward d. 31-9

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—India bought, China sold, Buyers satisfied.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 31

Ready:—24—12—0

Vaida.	Opening	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho	..	..	..
Kartak	24—10—3	24—9—0	24—12—3

Teji Mandi.
Asho ..
Kartak 0—6—3
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Ready:—81—10—0

Vaida	Opening	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho	81—14—0	81—8—0	81—10—0
Kartak	78—0—0	77—13—0	78—0—0

Teji Mandi.
Asho ..
Kartak 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

3½ pe rcent Paper Rs. 62/3.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 83/8
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/10.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/10.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925. Rs. 102/14.
5½per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/3.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Market closed steady to vrm. The following are the closing rates:—

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	124
National	44
Eastern	5 1/4
P. & O. Panking Corp	12 3/4

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, India 71/8, Central 26, Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 410; Apollo 25; By Cotton 625; By Dyeing 971/8; Bradbury 555; Century 456/4; Cent India 515; Colaba Land 162/8; Coorla 160; Crescent 256/4; Dawn 625; Edw. Sassoon 222/8; Elphinstone 53/12; Fazulbhoy 845; Finlay 550; Gokak 135; Ind Bleaching 200; Ind Malwa 565; Jamshed Mgh 175; Kastoorchand 230; Khatao 290; Kohinoor 1605; Luxmi Cotton 4750; Madhavrao Scd 75; Madhowji 245; Mathuradas 340; M Petit 3200; Meyer Sassoon 170; Morarji 4100; New Great 527/8; New City 290; Pabani 402/8; Pearls 642/8; Phoenix 495; Shapurji 227/8; Simplex 351/4; Standard 1550; Swan 775; Swadeshi 515; Tata Mill 420 and Vishnu Cotton 1710.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 290; B Burma 320; B Burma N I 75; Bt Burma Pet 4; B Tramway 92/8; B Steam 92/8; Bundi Cement 10; Katni Ord 87/8; Katni Defd 290; New India Insur 12/8; Shivrajpur 33; Tata Iron Ord 26/4; Tata Iron Defd 98/12; Tata Hydro 642/8; Scindia Steam 6/12.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 31st October, 1923

Name.	Opening rates.	Mod-	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	570
Colaba	..	..	..	162/8
Currimbhoy	247/8	..	..	256/4
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1600
Nagpore Ordy	508/12	..	..	515
New Great	525	..	..	530
Pearl	638/12	..	..	642/8
Phoenix	..	..	..	495
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	615
Bombay Dyeing	952/8	972/8	..	97 /4
Ms Shapurji	225	..	..	227/8
Simplex	345	352/8	..	351/4
Swan	..	..	..	770
Swadeshi	50 /12	..	..	513/12
Century	462/8	457/8	..	453/4
Alcock	..	..	..	270
Indian Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	65
Katni Cement Ordy	..	..	..	90
Katni Cement Defd	..	..	..	310
Tata Steel Defd	94/6	..	..	98/12
Tata Steel Ordy	25	..	..	26/4
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	10
Bombay Suburban Old	..	..	..	315
Bombay Suburban New	..	..	..	75
Bombay Steam Ordy	..	..	..	92/8
Bombay Electric Tramways	..	..	..	82/8
Central India Spinning	..	..	..	24
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	33

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

There wer no allotments at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday October 30th, the total amount of tenders being Rs. 1,60,50,000. Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 30.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan. 12 1/2
Tone—
Plantation First Latex crepe November.. 13 3/4
Tone—Steady—Less Selling pressure.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 31.

A further advance of 8 to 22 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on general buying. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 13 points higher. The market advanced on scattered buying. Messrs. Breul and fa's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and gibson cable under date 30th October (3 p.m.) as under:—

"Quister market pending Government report. Considerable liquidation well taken. See no reason to change views; advance will go further."

After experiencing a series of higher prices in the local market we have since yesterday witnessed a reaction in values. At the present level of prices we hold no strong view either way but should we again see the advance reacling the recent highest point namely Rs. 568 for Broach we would recommend our friends to make sales with a view to selling further quantity on every additional advance of Rs. 10 and thus improving the average price of their sales, as we do not think that the present level of prices can be maintained when once the new crop begins to move freely.

In sympathy with the advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 556½ i.e., Rs. 1½ higher thanh yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening jobbers and commission Houses were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 548½. Around this level Bull operator and commission Houses were buyers and the values improved to Rs. 554 which rate ruled at 4 pm.. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 551. At colaba the market opened at Rs. 549½ and closed dull at Rs. 545½ on selling by Marwari Shroffs and a Japan House. Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 515½ and declined to Rs. 513½ owing to selling by commission Houses. Going up to Rs. 514 the values gave way to Rs. 508 on selling by a well-known Indore operator, again recovered to Rs. 515 on Bull operators buying. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 507 and gradually ment down to Rs. 501 again improving to Rs .508 on buying by the well-known Indore operator. F. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted at Rs. 441.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. Mi)

Bombay, Oct 31.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	545 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	435
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	507
" "	March	499

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October, 31.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	551
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	441
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	513
Fine Oomra	March	506

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers report of 31st October says:—

New York market 30th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close
30.75	Dec.		30.79	+04
30.22	Jan.	30.12—10	30.31	+09
30.24	Mar.	30.12—11	30.39	+15
30.22	May		30 30	+08
29 63	July		29.85	+22

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 30.48, lowest 30.12, range .36 points. Some evening up, mostly professional trading.

Liverpool market 30th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
17.52	Oct.			17.54	+02
17.64	Jan.	17.27	+23 17.21	+17 17.16	+12
17.80	Mar.	17.07	+27 16.97	+17 16.93	+13
16.58	May			16.70	+12
17.92	Jan.	Egyptian		17.89	+03

Due to open to-day Jan. +10 Mar +13

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Scattered buying at the opening some local selling. Cold wave predicted in the West.

(2) Boston cables: many mills seriously considering closing. If this not done will atleast curtail very drastically.

(3) January highest 17.32, lowest 17.12, range .20 points. Some long liquidation, trade fixing call sales. Manchester continues good. Rain in the Central west. Killing frost in West Texas.

Liverpool, Oct, 30.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	..
Mid Americans spot Fair Demand	17 70
Eyptain F.G.F. Sakels	18.60
New Yorks, 11 a.m.	Jan. 30.12—08
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 30.15—07
	May 30.15—03
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. 30.16
" " " "	Jan. 12.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Oct 30.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct.	17.54 +02
	Jan.	17.16 +12
	Mar.	16.93 +13
	May	16.70 +12

OPENING TONE

Liverpool, Oct. 30.

Months	To-day's Price.
Oct.	..
Nov.	..
Dec.	17.37 +26
Jan.	17.22 +18
Feb.	..
Mar.	16.99 +19
April	..
May	16.79 +21
June	..
July	..
Aug.	..
Sept.	..

Egyptians Jan. 18.08 Mar. 18.30 July 18 50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
October	17.54+ 02
November	17.31 +11
December	17.24 +13
January	17.16+ 12
February	17.01 +13
March	16.93 +13
April	16.81+13
May	16.70 +13
June	16.56 +12
July	16.40 +12
August	15.93 +10
September	15.17 +12
October	14.63

Tone:—Steady

S. ROSE & Co., Limited FORT BOMBAY

PIANOS For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.90
" " Fully Good	11.30
" " Fine	11.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.85
" " " Fully Good	12.35
" " " Fine	12.85
M. G. Broach, Good	13.95
" " Fully Good	14.34
" " Fine	14.70
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.80
" " Fully Good	11.20
" " Fine	11.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.

Months	To-day's Price.
Oct.	17.70—07
Nov.	17.70—07
Dec.	17.80—04
Jan.	17.89—03
Feb.	17.98—03
Mar.	18.07—03
April	18.15—03
May	18.24 +01
June	18.27—0
July	18.29—01
Aug.	18.29—01
Sept.	18.24—01

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

London, Oct. 30.

	To-day's prices.
Futures at New York,	Jan. 30.30 +04
	Mar. 30.39 +15
	May 30.30 +03
	July 29.85 +22

WHEAT.

London, Oct, 30.

BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	43/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	42/6
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	45
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	37/9
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. O/N paid Sellers	42/9
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. C.I.F. O/N Nominal	41

Tone:—

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 30.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold O/N Sellers	£ 16 7/8
LINSEED Argentine D/J Paid	£ 16 15/16
" J/F paid	16 7/16
LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N Nominal	£ 21 3/4

Tone—
COTTONSEED. Bombay (sound delivered per ton) O/N Sellers £ 9 5/8
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers £ 16 7/8

LINSEED.

London, Oct 30

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Sellers £ 21
Tone—Steady but very little doing.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net 40
" Nov/Dec. value 36 5/8
" Jan../Apl. Paid

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 30.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Nominal	23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Nominal	25/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Nominal	25/10

Tone—

METALS.

London, Oct. 30.

English best Selected Copper	£ 62 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 60
Copper Braziers	£ 81
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets F.O.P. Net	£ 19

METAL REPORT.

London, Oct. 30

Copper Standard G.M.B.	£
Copper best English Selected	£
TIN BLOCK	£ 207 1/4

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Oct 31. Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	65	12	0
Brass	1/	65	12	0
Brass	1 1/4	65	12	0
Brass	1 1/2	65	12	0
Brass	1 3/4	65	12	0
Brass	2/	65	12	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Oct. 31. R.	a.	p.
Copper English	3 1/4	74	0	0
Copper	1/	74	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	74	0	0
Copper American	1 1/2	75	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	75	0	0
Copper	2/	75	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panch Teka Joint		27	8	0
Copper English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Kalai		58	0	0
Lead Country		18	0	0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66	0	0
German Brass I 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		64	12	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1 1/4		75	0	0

FREIGHT.

London, Oct. 30.

Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	14

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

	Bombay, Oct. 31. per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	12	10
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	12	8
David	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3
Trikimdas	No. 10 1/2	0	12	0
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0	13	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	10	3
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0	9	9
Japan	No. 40/1	1	10	6
Japan	No. 42/2	1	11	10
Japan	No. 20	1	0	6
Japan	No. 32	1	7	3
Kilachand	No 20 1/2	1	0	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Oct. 31.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Otc. 30, 1923.

Cotton	3171 Bales
Wheat	3284 Cwts.
Linseed	1931 "
Rape, etc	271 "
Gingellyseed	405 "
Poppyseed	477 "
Groundnuts	1561 "
Castorseed	651 "
Rice	2444 "
Myrabollams	731 "
Cottonseed	5228 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	547 "
Jawar	11 3 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	353 "
Bajri	114 "
Coal	655 Tons

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay, Oct, 30. Year. 1923-24.	Year. 1922-23.	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 26th Oct. to 29th Oct. 1923	4304	1575	+3029
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 29th Oct. 1923	65581	48236	+17345
Shipments for the bi-week from 26th Oct. to 29th Oct. 1923.			
Europe	8312	..	+8312
China Japan & Coast Porst	19295	22979	—3684
Total	27607	22979	+4628
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1923 to 29th Oct. 1923.			
Europe	126565	51196	+75369
China	12412	1415	+10997
Japan	59016	33407	—34391
Coast Ports	3067*	3855	— 788
Total	201060	149873	+51187
Afloat in harbour Europe	24618	20402	+4216
" China, Japan and Coast Ports	24960	8246	+16714

*Including 277 bales for U. S. of America.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Polling Day for Council elections of all Constituencies: Bank Holiday.
Inaugural ceremony of the new Cotton Green, at Mazagaon, 4 p.m., Seth Narandas Parshotamdas to preside.

FRIDAY, Nov. 2.

Declaration of B. A. (Pass) Examination results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Counting of Votes (Bombay City.)

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

Declaration of Second LL.B. Examination results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
S. S. "Delta", with English Mails, leaves at 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 4.

General meeting of members of Western India Vivekananda Society, Students' Brotherhood Hall, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.
Pherozeshah Mehta Jayanti celebration, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m., Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla to preside.
Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar, at Katchi D. O. Wadi, Mandvi, 3 to 8 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 1 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 38m. Sunset 6h 6m
Nov 2 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 39m. Sunset 6h. 6m
Nov. 3 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 39m., Sunset 6h. 5m.
Nov. 4 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 40m., Sunset 6h. 5m.
Nov. 5 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 40m; Sunset 6h. 4m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS,

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	20 26
Delhi Express	6 20	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 38
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.
This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.
†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jubl) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 80	22 45
Poona Mail	11 40	15 6
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 55	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 13-30.

THANKSGIVING MASS AT BANDRA.

The second annual Thanksgiving Mass of the Roman Catholic employees of the General Traffic Manager's Office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, will be celebrated on Sunday, the 4th instant, at 10-30 a.m. at the Chapel of Our Lady of Mount, Bandra Hill.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday, the 2nd instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Sumatra Maru" arrived Kobe on the 30th October.
The O. S. K.'s steamer "Celebes Maru" sailed from Moji on the 29th ult. and will arrive Bombay on the 25th November with general cargo via ports of call.
The O. S. K.'s steamer "Himalaya Maru" left Singapore on the 29th ultimo and is due to arrive here via ports of call on 9th November with general cargo.

THE LATE REV. CANON D. L. JOSHI.

On Sunday morning, the 28th instant, a memorial service for the late Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi was held in the Mission Church at Aurangabad. The Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., preached the sermon. He dwelt on the great loss that not only Missionary work, but the whole Indian Christian community had suffered. He said that the life of the late Canon Joshi was an example to educated young men to enter the Church and to lead a life of self-sacrifice in the service of their Motherland.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The third annual general meeting of the above D. C. C. will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the Ollengal Building, opposite Hasauli Tank, Dadar. After the above meeting is over, a Special General Body meeting of the D. C. C. will be held at the same place to consider amendments to the D. C. C.'s rules and constitution.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

To-day being a Bank holiday, the 6th general meeting has been postponed to Thursday, the 15th November next, when Mr. E. C. Henriques, A.R.I.B.A., will read his paper on "Indo-Saracenic Architecture in Gujarat."
The award of Competition No. 2 for "Design for a Small Masonry Bridge" will be declared at the same time.

LECTURE BY MR. S. K. HODIVALA.

Mr. Shapurji Kavasji Hodivala will deliver the second of his series of six Government Fellowship lectures, in connection with the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, at the premises of the Institute, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Ravelin Street Fort, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public.
Subject: "Indo-Iranian Religion—Asura Varuna and Ahuramazda."
Dr. V. S. Sukthankar will preside on the occasion.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

Pandit Vishnu Digamber will deliver a lecture on the "Co-relation of Philosophy and Music" to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Shri Ram Bhawan of the Vidyalaya's premises. At the same time music performance will be made. All interested in music are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

Members of this Association will observe to-day (Thursday) the Election Day of the Bombay Legislative Council as a public holiday.

S. S. "MOOLTAN."

This steamer will be open for public inspection at No. 2 Alexandra Dock between the hours of 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Tickets for admission on board are now being issued by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., at Re. 1 per person; the whole proceeds to be given to the Seamen's Institute.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a sample packet of Diwali and New Year Cards from Messrs. M. Vadilal and Co., Printers, Ahmedabad. The cards are printed in colours and gold and their designs are attractive.

PHEROZESHAH MEHTA JAYANTI.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association to celebrate the Jayanti of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday (the 4th instant) at 5-30 p.m., when the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla will preside and the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Khurshed Nariman will address the audience.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar at the Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th instant, being the Divali and New Year Day, when all are requested to come and buy sudha Swadeshi Khadi and pure Swadeshi articles. Hours 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.). Also on Sunday, the 4th instant, at the Katchi Dasha Oswal Wadi at Mandvi from 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the members of this Society will be held in the hall of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, the 4th November, at 5-30 p.m., (1) to accord a welcome to Swami Sharvananda, President, Shri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, (2) to adopt the Draft Rules of the Society, (3) to elect new office-bearers under the new Rules and (4) to transact any other business brought forward before the meeting with the permission of the Chairman. All members are requested to be present.

THE HINDUSTHAN, LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hindusthan, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company situate at 12-16, Bank Street Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolutions:—(1) "That the Company be wound up voluntarily"; (2) "That Devidas J. Desai, Esq., of Bombay, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FALSE CHARGES DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Rane charged Dagdoo Maruti, a shoemaker with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments worth Rs. 300 belonging to one Devram Bayaji.
Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader defended the accused.
The complainant's story was that he and the accused lived together for some months in one room and that in October 1922 the accused got from him a loan of his (complainant's) wife's twenty gold ornaments on the pretext that the accused required them for use for fifteen days only. When the complainant asked the accused to return the ornaments, the latter put him off for a year and ultimately denied all knowledge of having received them. About three months ago, the complainant reported the matter to the police, who made enquiries and recovered the ornaments from Marwaris.
The defence of the accused was that the complainant had borrowed monies from him for his food etc. and also for engaging a pleader for himself in a railway collision case in which he was concerned. Some of the ornaments were pledged by the complainant himself with the accused's Marwaris. The accused produced the various entries in his books of account of the transactions between him and the complainant.
His Worship, after hearing the evidence ordered the accused to be discharged, remarking that he was satisfied that the complainant had brought a false case against the accused, when he himself had borrowed monies from the accused in order to engage a pleader for himself. His Worship further held that the complainant had without sufficient cause got the accused arrested by the police. His Worship, therefore, ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 50 to the accused as compensation.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will a Fellow, an Associate or a Certified Associate of the Institute of Bankers in England kindly explain through the columns of your paper whether it is at all necessary or compulsory for a student, reading for the above examination, to have practical experience along with his theoretical studies?—Yours, etc.

"A STUDENT."

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of the old anatomists kindly inform us through your esteemed paper, whether the Vagus nerve was ever termed the ninth cranial nerve?—Yours, etc.,

ANATOMY.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, October 31.

Market opened quiet the turn easier with only a small business passing. Transactions were on a small scale while outside support was weak. Coals were quiet but steady market at full current rates. In miscellaneous the demand for sugar shares is still noticeable but this section is otherwise dull. In teas only a small business is reported with sellers predominating. Cottons on the whole is very small with prices the turn lower. Government securities are quiet but steady market. Following were the closing quotations:—
Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 62, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/10.
Cottons:—Agra United 3/2, Dunbar 167, Kesoram 4/11.
Jutes:—Barnagore 118, Cheviot 224/8, Clive 21, Howrah 34/2, Kamarhatty 435, Kinnison 855, Orient 168/8, Presidency Mills 5/14, Reliance 41, Standard 300, Waverley 7/10.
Coals:—Baraboni 12/4, Bengal Nagpur Coal 7/8, Caledonian annas 15, Central Nodiha 1/1, Deoli 28, Gopalichuck 13, Huntodih 5/4, Nazira 10, New Tetturya 10/8, Raneegunge 56, Satpukuria and Asansol 5/2, South Govindpur 2, South Karanpura 9/10.
Miscellaneous:—C. P Cements annas 10, Britannia Engineering 4/10, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 17, Kumardhubi Engineering 5, Marshalls India 5, Burma Corporation 5/2, Ivan Jones 6/4, Cawnpore Sugar 36/8, New Savan Sugar 7/8.
Tea Companies:—Atal 17/12, Bishnauth 28, Dimakusi 28/8, East India 14/8, Eastern Terai.
Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and three fourth pence and demand bills were one shilling four and twenty-five thirty second pence.

A correspondent wires from Amraoti on October 31:—A largely attended meeting was held yesterday night under the presidency of Mr. Vamanrao Josh at the Indrabhuwan Theatre, when a resolution of congratulation to Maulana Shaukat Ali on his release was passed unanimously. The speakers eulogised the Maulana's brilliant and disinterested services for the freedom of India.

CORONER'S COURT.

WORKMAN CRUSHED BETWEEN LIFT AND PLATFORM.

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Raghbir Mahabali (30) employed in the Century Mill who was crushed between the lift and the platform in the mill on the 25th ultimo and who succumbed to his injuries subsequently.
Samsaray, the lift man said he went to drink water and on his return he heard that a man had been crushed by the lift on the fourth floor. Witness went up the staircase and found the deceased holding the iron gates with both hands and the upper part of the lift pressing against his back. Witness raised the lift and extricated the deceased who was unconscious. The lift is used for carrying materials and witness had taken the key of the lift with him when he went to drink water.
Syed Hoosein Sooly said during the lift-man's absence the deceased forced open the door of the lift and put iron beams in it. Witness also put some beams in it. The deceased closed the door and when witness asked him, if he knew to work the lift, he said he did. Witness also entered the lift which the deceased started. The lift went up and struck the roof and then began to descend. When it came to the fourth floor the deceased took hold of the gates and his legs fell between the gates and the lift. As he was thus suspended, the lift came on his back. Witness raised an alarm and the lift man came and raised the lift. Witness had seen the deceased take the lift up before.
The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to injuries sustained by his having been crushed between a lift and platform on the fourth storey of the Century Mill.
The jury considered that precautions should be taken to prevent the lift being worked by mill hands when the lift man was absent.

RUN OVER BY A STEAM LORRY.

On Tuesday night four Mahomedans went out in their ekka (single bullock cart) to enjoy moonlight from Mahim. When they arrived at Rornby Villard a policeman on duty stopped them as the ekka's light had gone out. One of the occupants got down and was lighting the lamp when a steam lorry driven by one Kanu Rama came from behind and struck the right wheel of the cart. The cart was upset and all its occupants were thrown on the road. One of them Abdul Rehman Mohmed (45) fell on the right of the cart and the left wheels of the lorry went over him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where on arrival he was found dead.
At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries sustained by his having been thrown out of his cart and by impact with a steam lorry which collided with the cart owing to the driver of the lorry Kanu having driven without due caution.

A SAD CASE OF FOOD POISONING.

A tragedy in consequence of food poisoning resulted in the death of a woman and illness of the whole family in Bombay. It appears a Gujarati Hindu family consisting of a husband, wife and six children lived in Khetwadi who were suddenly taken ill on Tuesday morning and removed to J. J. Hospital.
Enquiries showed that Chandulal Ishwardas and his wife Daibai and their six children had a breakfast on Tuesday morning of parched rice and milk which were kept over night in a brass pot. After breakfast they vomitted and felt giddy and a neighbour removed them to J.J. Hospital where they were found suffering from food poisoning. They were detained for treatment but Daibai died in the night and her body was disposed of as the hospital authorities certified that death was due to food poisoning.
On Tuesday afternoon a Maratha girl named Rangubai (18) was seated in her hut at Doongersy Road, Walkeshwar, taking her food when a snake from the roof of the hut fell on her and bit her on the right forearm. The reptile ran away after bitting Rangubai and she died in an hour.

KILLED BY A STONE SHOT.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Sadu Sakaram, a water carrier, who was killed by a stone shot into his hut at Kala Chowki whilst blasting operations were being carried on at 3 p.m. on the 26th ultimo under circumstances already reported in these columns.
Narayen Keshav, Manager of the quarry said that before blasting commenced, he as well as other men gave warning to the people. The people in the hut in which the deceased lived were also warned. The fuse was fired and after the explosion witness saw one of the stones striking a cart and then rebounding into the hut. Witness went into the hut and saw the deceased bleeding. Everything had been done as usual. The policeman had seen the thati and the iron plate which were held against the hills by ropes and fastened crow bars fixed in rocks. The quarrying has been going on for about 30 years. Two or three men had been killed in the same way during the last five years or so.
After some further evidence was recorded the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HOUSE COLLAPSE TRAGEDY.

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Possana Shionna (35) who was killed as a result of the collapse of the portion of a house on Tuesday under circumstances already reported in these columns. After identifying the body further enquiry was adjourned.

INQUEST ON SEWRI TRAGEDY.

Another inquest was held on the body of Chandri who succumbed to her injuries on Wednesday received by another collapse of a portion of a building under construction in the compound of the Tata Power House at Sewri.
The enquiry was adjourned in this case too after identifying the body.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan accompanied by Lala Harkishen Lal, Minister of Agriculture paid a visit on Tuesday to the Moghulpura Technical College which has recently been opened. At the conclusion of the visit Lala Harkishen Lal presented a sum of rupees one thousand for the establishment of a commemorative prize.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states that His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O., Governor of Bombay, will leave Poona on the 12th November 1923 at 6 p.m. His Excellency's departure from the Poona Railway Station will be public.

A correspondent wires from Gadgucha:—Mahant Sitaramdas Shastri of Nasik lectured at Tal. Jaora State, on "Swadeshi." Mahantji explained to the people how they would be happy by adopting swadeshi things. So impressive were Mahantji's exhortations that people of all communities have relinquished the use of tobacco, wine, foreign sugar and cloth, and have promised to use Swadeshi things. After the puran was over, the people of Tal arranged a procession in which the Mahantji was made to sit on an elephant.

ADVANCE KHADDAR.

HYDERABAD'S ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE.

Mr. Jairamdas Dowlatram, wires from Hyderabad (Sind):—"The daily hawking of *Shuddh* Khadi by Congress workers here, for two hours every evening, has resulted in the sale of Rs. 3,600 worth of Khadi during October. By now only one-fourth of the city has been finished."

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO MERCHANTS' ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHRANGADHRA, October 30.

In the afternoon a Durbar was held at the Palace. An address was presented to His Excellency on behalf of the Bhayati merchants and other subjects of the state in which grateful reference was made to Governor's regard for prestige and privilege of Indian states. In his reply to the address His Excellency said:—"His Highness is working energetcally for the spread of railway communication in his territory and for the development of its natural industries, and is also following a wise policy of encouraging modern methods of agriculture and in pursuance of this policy I understand that he is instituting here an agricultural school on practical lines. You were kind enough, gentlemen, to speak in your address of the assistance His Highness had received from my Government in prosecuting his various schemes. Let me assure you that any ruling prince who displays the same genuine desire for the progress and prosperity of his subjects as His Highness does and is as disinterested and far-seeing in his methods, can always count with absolute certainty upon the sympathy, assistance and support of the Government of Bombay. This is not a matter which depends upon personalities or upon temporary and fortuitous circumstances. It is rather the fixed and unalterable policy of the Government of Bombay—a policy which I feel absolutely confident will be pursued by my successor as steadily as it has been by myself and by those who held office here before me. For myself I have only done what in me lay towards the furtherance of that policy. I have believed that the rulers of the States must work out their own salvation and holding that belief as firmly as I do, it gives me much gratification to be able, before I leave India, to offer my congratulations publicly and personally to His Highness upon the well-deserved honour which His Majesty has bestowed on him and to wish to him and to you his subjects a continuance of the same friendly relations, the same mutual confidence and the same measure of progress and prosperity as have characterised the past years of His Highness' rule."
Their Excellencies accompanied by the Maharaja left the Palace. Later in the afternoon on their departure for Nandod state they drove in state carriages with protections and outriders and were escorted by state cavalry to the station where they bade farewell to His Highness. The special left at 3-45.

SIR G. LLOYD AT NANDOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NANDOD, Oct. 31.

Their Excellencies arrived in Nandod this morning on a visit to His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla. The arrival was public. They drove in state to Summer Villa guest house. Formal exchange of visit took place between His Highness and His Excellency. Their Excellencies visited the jail hospital and other places. In the afternoon His Highness was at home at the Gymkhana where game of polo took place and Her Excellency saw Her Highness the Maharani of Rajpipla in the evening. There was a banquet at the Vijay Palace and late on a display of fireworks at Rajghat.

LADY READING VISITS SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading visited the Muslim Girls' School, this morning, where she was received by the Lady Principal, Miss Clarke, and the ladies of the Committee. Her Excellency then proceeded to the Isabella Thoburn College where she was received by Miss Nicolls, Principal, the teachers and the assembled pupils. Finally, Her Excellency paid a visit to the Hindu Mahila Vidyalaya where she was welcomed by Miss Jacob, Principal, and the members of the Committee.

ECHO OF CHAURI CHAURA CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, October 30.

Inderjit, the absconding accused in the Chauri Chaura case who was tried subsequently and sentenced to be hanged appealed to the High Court but the appeal was rejected by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pigott.

ANGLO-DUTCH ESTATES.

LONDON, October 31.

A large acquisition of tea estates in Java, in past two years, at an average of 26 pounds sterling per acre, was mentioned by Mr. Strutt presiding at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Dutch Estates. Mr. Strutt foreshadowed an early issue of half a million pounds stearling worth of debentures, and declared if the price of rubber exceeded 18 pence, the company would hold itself free to abandon further restriction.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN EX-MINISTER ASSASSINATED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Sofia.—While returning home, last night, ex-Minister Dr. Nicholas Ghenadieff was assassinated, and Guenchaff, ex-Minisetr in Berlin who accompanied him, was seriousy wounded. Murderers have escaped.—Reuter.

TATA POWER CO. LOAN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

It is understood that underwriting has been completed of the Government guaranteed loan of a million sterling, issued by Messrs. Tata Power Company. The market is also anticipating the issue by Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

LACK OF SIGNS OF EARLY IMPROVEMENT.

LONDON, October 29.

Lloyd's register of shipping, in the annual report for 1922-23, states that there are no signs of an early improvement in the shipbuilding industry yet manifest. The tonnage now afloat is about 16 million tons greater than in June 1914, but it includes a considerable number of vessels not likely to be employed even in the event of substantial revival of trade. It is noteworthy, in this connection that during the twelve months ended June 30th, 300 vessels of tonnage 625,000, were broken up, or dismantled, as no longer economically efficient. Still, shipowners generally are unable to see, in the near future, any probability of such increased demand for tonnage as to induce them to order new vessels. Moreover labour disputes continue to discourage shipbuilding and delay completion of many vessels.—Reuter.

LATE MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Bonar Law will be cremated.—Reuter.
London.—Mr. Bonar Law will be buried in Westminister Abbey on November 5th.—Reuter.

[Note.—Of the two contradictory messages given above, both dated the 31st ultimo, the first seems to be later.]

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Bonar Law died in his sleep and his sons and daughters were with him till the last moment.
Mr. Baldwin's reference to his sufferings and General Smuts' reference to happy release are regarded as confirming the rumours that Mr. Bonar Law suffered from cancer of the throat.

GENERAL SMUTS' APPRECIATION.

General Smuts in a message to Reuter says he is deeply shocked at the passing of Mr. Bonar Law whom he had learnt to value highly in years of association of work in the war cabinet. His partnership with Mr. Lloyd George had indeed been invaluable to the country and the world in the later years of the war. Their qualities were complementary. Mr. George had initiative fire and resource also a temperament of mercurial quality. Mr. Bonar Law supplied wisdom and moderation and a shrewd canny Scotch temper necessary as a complete offset to Mr. Lloyd George's great qualities. The combination at the critical time proved the most powerful Britain has over had in its public life. When the break came both seemed broken. Now one had passed to "where beyond these noises there is peace." General Smuts added he deeply regretted Mr. Bonar Law's absence from the peace conference where his sanity and caution would have prevented some of their worst mistakes.

MR. MACKENZIE KING'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Mackenzie King in a message refers to Mr. Bonar Law's unblemished career, unfailing courage, sound judgment and administrative capacity having been of inestimable service to the Empire. He passed "gentleman unafraid" into the great beyond leaving a name and memory that would ever be honoured.—Reuter.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

His Majesty conveying his and Queen's sympathy to Mr. Bonar Law's daughter says he always found the ex-Premier a wise and capable, counsellor, a stedfast friend and throughout his relations as Minister of the Crown and the Prime Minister, His Majesty recognised that integrity, patriotism and singleheartedness which gained for him the confidence and respect of his fellows at home and abroad.—Reuter.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

New York.—Mr. Lloyd George arrived this morning and learnt of the death of Mr. Bonar Law with deep regret. He has sent a message of condolence to Mr. Bonar Law's daughter. In a statement to the Press he recalled the fact that Mr. Law and he in the last years of the war and the first years of peace worked in closer cooperation and partnership than probably any two ministers of the Crown ever worked before declaring nobody could wish for a more loyal, more sagacious and helpful partner in times of emergency.
Hundreds of Welsh singers assembled at the station to greet Mr. Lloyd George. They hushed their songs of welcome and sang a hymn in memory of Mr. Bonar Law.—Reuter.

MR. BRUCE'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The news of Mr. Bonar Law's death caused consternation in Glasgow and flags are flying half masted there as well as on the public buildings in London.
Mr. Bruce in a message to the press on behalf of Australia expresses deep sorrow and regret. He says Mr. Bonar Law won the confidence, trust and affection of the British people and pays a tribute to the self-sacrificing devotion with which he served the country. He dwells on his unselfish response to every call in times of extreme crisis for the whole Empire which placed overwhelming strain on him physically and mentally. Nobody worked harder than he in the war time for the unity and success of the Empire. The war exhausted his strength, but when a call came to him last year to take the helm in the hour of unparalleled difficulty he relinquished his due rest and undertook the task which he must have known would exact the supreme sacrifice. "Perhaps the greatest tribute to him was the fact that the Empire felt utmost confidence in him in that crisis. We have seen no nobler courage than his and no more gallant self-sacrifice."—Reuter.

THE RAJKOT INCIDENT.

BHAVNAGAR'S SYMPATHIES WITH THAKORE SAHEB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 30.

An extraordinary sitting of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference met here yesterday noon under the presidentship of the Nagarseth of Bhavnagar who, with other prominent citizens of Bhavnagar, took a lively interest in the proceeding. Mr. Gulabrai Desai, one of the oldest rayajer of distinction in Kathiawad and leader of the Bhavnagar Nagar community, was the chief figure in yesterday's meeting. This gentleman had resigned his membership on the Committee sometimes before but was reelected this time with his assent, and this is only one example of how the Rajkot incident has tended to bring together the scattered forces of Kathiawad under the aegis of the Political Conference. The first resolution showed the Committee's complete sympathy with the scheme of a Chamber of Princes of Kathiawad and said, if the object as outlined by the Thakore Saheb in his now famous letter to the Agent be strictly adhered to, it would do immense political good to the rulers and the ruled of province. The second resolution said the Bombay Government's attitude was not legitimate and justified and entered the Committee's emphatic protest against it and hoped Government would see its way to reconsider its disapproval of this perfectly innocent movement started with honest and pure intentions. The last resolution appealed to all Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawad to attend the proposed meeting and show their readiness and willingness to guard their rights and privileges by joining the proposed Chamber which, in the opinion of the committee, would be greatly instrumental in bringing to an end some knotty inter-State disputes, would secure real substantial unity and brotherhood between Prince and Prince and would furnish a place for solving the vital questions of the province as a whole.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

There was complete unanimity in the meeting and so much interest prevailed outside in city that a public meeting had to be anounced to be held in the evening when too the Nagarseth presided. The meeting was attended by thousands. Mr Gulabrai Desai moved the self-same Committee resolutions before the public meeting and said neither the Kathiawad Political Conference nor the public workers of Kathiawad were mischief lovers or out for any sordid gains. They stood for their Chiefs and their States and wanted to see them strong, prosperous and dignified in complete amity with their State people. Bhavnagar was always for such public movements and would stand by the country through thick and thin. Luckily, Bhavnagar had no circulars against public meetings and would have none of them in the future as well.
He strongly criticised the Government's step in disapproving of the movement even before the objects and methods were discussed. That was perfectly unbecoming of a State. Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta also spoke and gave the whole history of the Rajkot incident and testified to the good intentions of the Thakore Saheb. A subscription list was also started to give an address to the Thakore Saheb which was well patronised.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE RESULT.

LONDON, October 31.

The Cambridgeshire has resulted as follows:—

Verdict	1
Epinard	2
Dumas	3

CAMBRIDGESHIRE PROBABLES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Alterations in the Cambridgeshire probables are:—Roman Bachelor (Carslake), Legality (Gardner), Clochnaben (Brennan), Holy Friar (Smirke), Daughter-in-Law (Ingham), Solicitude (Orme), Ironbridge Karl (G. Smith), Harpenden (Elliot).
The following are omitted:—
Town Guard, Leightontor, Coreyrian, Drake, Blackland and Evander.—Reuter.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

During the Benares Hindu University Convocation week, in addition to the silver trophy to be competed for at the All India Debating Competition, gold medals will also be awarded to the best speakers including ladies. The competition is open to the whole of India and the colleges wishing to participate are required to apply to the Minister for Records, University Parliament, Benares.

U. S. AND COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS.

BRITAIN'S SUGGESTION TO ALLIES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Reuter understands that Britain has suggested to the Allies that a general demarche be made to Washington inviting the United States to be represented on the Committee of Experts under the Reparations Commission.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Dominion Premiers and delegates to the Imperial and economic conferences were among the three hundred guests of Their Majesties at a afternoon party at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

The King, on Wednesday, received Rear-Admiral Richmond in audience upon his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1923.
601st Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.

A WORD ON THE ELECTIONS.

To-day those voters who wish to participate in the election can decide to some extent the character and future of the next legislative body of this Presidency. They can, if they will it, do away with the policy of pusillanimity and vacillation which has been the distinctive characteristic of the last session of the legislature. They can, if they choose to do so, challenge and destroy the bankrupt thing which goes by the names of co-operation. For co-operation is not a mere policy, but an attitude of mind. It is the attitude of mind that has sought to work such an artificial and impracticable device as dyarchy and that has blessed the unprincipled opportunism of the last three years; it is responsible for an educational policy that is at every point reactionary and anti-national and an excise policy that is based on every consideration save moral ones. The Liberal leaders are no doubt honourable men and some of them even are able men. But in no vital sense have they stood and do they stand for India. They have never worked the reforms even with the single desire of hastening the advent of Swaraj. Not because they were not honest but because their conduct was vitiated by a fundamental defect—the defect of trying to serve two antithetic objects at the same time, making a success of the new councils and yet serving the country. Gradually, therefore, they compromised their position to an extent that made them indistinguishable from the bureaucracy whom they tacitly supported in the ruthless repression of their own countrymen. What else could they do? They went against a clear mandate of the national will and in trying to cover their initial blunder, they committed worse ones in turn. And they have been adequately punished since they realised their political impotence when the forces of nationalism outside the councils—which they helped to suppress—were slackened.

A section of Congressmen has therefore decided to strike a blow for the destruction of this sham of representation and co-operation. There is one problem on which they will have to concentrate attention in the provinces—the institution of dyarchy. Dyarchy has been the latest disguise through which bureaucratic Government has concealed its real nature but happily it is a thin and worthless disguise. Bifurcation of functions is unscientific and unworkable since government is an organic whole and there has been little dual sovereignty in practice; for power lies with finance which is the pivot of administration. The provincial legislatures, we recognise, cannot demand or win responsibility for the Central Government, but they ought to end the system of dyarchy. But the future of dyarchy is a part of the larger question which the candidates of the next council will have to ask themselves perpetually: Are the councils a help or a hindrance to the attainment of Swaraj? If they are a hindrance, how to remove them or transform them by every peaceful and legitimate means into institutins of the type which the nation desires? That is, or ought to be, the main issue. All others are at best dependent and non-vital issues. For, if the new legislators also bend their knees to the bureaucracy and offer to live their new pseudo-parliamentary lives subject to its good graces and its commands, even the persistent fallacy about council-entry will lose its seeming attraction. But the electorate must decide upon candidates who will resist the subtle dangers of moral corruption within the councils. The Liberal Party and those who stand with it have been tried and their new programme which has not even the merit of novelty now consists merely of tactics. The Swaraj Party and the sturdy band of Independents are the only people that have any positive ideas to offer and they express them. If the voters mean to exercise their voting strength, let them give a chance to those who can offer a stout opposition to the bureaucracy and by their success or failure pave the way for a return to direct action and *real politiks*.

But their failure may be educative, if not to them, at least to those who stand on the borderline between Non-Cooperation, with its untried experiment of mass action, and Co-operation with its broken reed of "constitutionalism." At least, it seems as though the nation is not yet strong enough to cease to think in terms of the existing constitution. But success has been defined as the last of a series of failures and Gokhale has told us that we can only hope to serve our country through our failures. If the next legislatures are purged of many half-hearted Nationalists, the doubters and the faithless and their places taken by men pledged either to safeguard national honour or to go, an interesting chapter would be opened in Indian political history. The Viceroy has recently informed the world that for India "the age of tutelage has passed and its place has been taken by an age of test." The Viceroy is right, though in a different sense and for a different reason. It is precisely because the bureaucracy supported by British "democracy" is determined to keep India in a perpetual state of tutelage, that the time of test has come for India. The elections are not such a test but in so far as they help in the creation of a force which the self-styled guardians of India will be compelled to respect, they prepare for that eventual test. In that spirit, the voters should go to the polling booths.

"REFORMS" IN MYSORE.

The proclamation of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore inaugurating a new era of constitutional government is not of a character to satisfy the people of Mysore. Since the Seal Committee issued its report the Mysore Government had many opportunities of gauging public feeling and the many representations that were submitted by various public bodies and the conferences that were held for discussing the merits and demerits of the Report ought to have brought home to them the extent of public desire for a really genuine form of constitutional government. The proclamation, which leaves the details of the new machinery to be worked out by the Government, sets forth merely a skeleton of the reforms. The whole "gift" is grudging and betrays distrust of the people. If the Representative Assembly, having forty years' experience behind it, has been the success that it is represented to be both by the Maharaja and the Dewan, then why make it an advisory body only, having no legislative power? Was it for giving the Assembly the barren status of a mere consultative body that so much time was spent in announcing the Reforms and the public was kept in a white heat of expectation, and anxiety? In his speech explaining the proclamation and the position of the Government, Mr. Banerjea took the credit of spontaneity for introducing the Reforms, for which, he naively stated, there was no insistent demand from the public! The Dewan is welcome to this gratuitous belief. It is no use contesting the accuracy of his statement at this time of the day. But this much can be stated, without going into argumentative details, that the desire for constitutional government in Mysore was contemporaneous with the active agitation for political reforms which began in British India in 1905, when Lord Curzon's haughty ineptitude ushered in the ill-fated Partition of Bengal.

The whole scheme of Reforms, as outlined in the proclamation, does not materially differ from the original scheme of the Seal Committee. The people's objection was against the incongruous and doubtful status of the Assembly, but the Government have obviously consigned their representations to that ready receptacle of bureaucratic indifference—the waste-paper basket. The proclamation says: "The Assembly will have the privilege of being consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes, and also, except in cases of urgency, on the general principles of all measures of legislation within the cognisance of the Legislative Council. Subject to the exceptions specified in the Regulation, it will also have the right of passing resolutions on matters relating to public administration, and on the general principles and policy underlying the annual State Budget." These checks and restrictions on even the empty privilege of consultation are of such a character that one is left to wonder whether its sponsors themselves believe that the scheme is a genuine one. It will be seen that this privilege of being consulted on proposals for the levy of new taxes and discussion of the annual Budget is not an innovation. Sir M. Visveswaraiya, during his distinguished regime, successfully tested the Assembly when he submitted the proposal of income-tax levy to the decision of that body. The Assembly rejected the proposal when it was first introduced and Sir M. Visveswaraiya, with his passion for constitutionalism, did not press the matter, leaving it next year for the Assembly itself to sanction the levy. This distinguished statesman, during his busy career of Dewanship, not only granted the Assembly the privilege of discussing the State Budget but gave it many chances of gaining valuable experience as a responsible legislative body. In taking these liberal steps he had no cause for regret. Now not only is this august body sought to be tied to the apron-strings of the Mysore bureaucracy but its apprenticeship in the legislative workshop is intended to be perpetual, no time-limit having been prescribed. As if this damning with faint praise was not enough, the strength of the Assembly too has been reduced. The climax of unreason and inconsistency is reached when the Upper Chamber, which is a comparatively younger body—having only 16 years' experience—is made to supersede the popular Assembly and is invested with more substantial powers. The Legislative Council is to have a statutory non-official majority with powers to control expenditure in certain cases. But even in these cases, if the all-wise custodians of the executive machinery, thinking in terms of "Peace and Tranquillity" of the State, find the decision of the Council dangerous to that peace and tranquillity, they may veto it and restore the expenditure. We, in British India, are familiar with the way the vetoing power is exercised and the Salt Tax certification bears witness to the dangers of investing a bigoted bureaucracy with such extraordinary power of overriding the popular will.

It was expected that the strange idea of recruiting certain number of members to the Legislative Council from the Representative Assembly would be given up. But the Mysore Government, taking perhaps their cue from the now defunct Morley-Minto Reforms, wherein the Local councils were some of the electorates for the Imperial Council, have persisted in their original resolution, which was universally condemned. The boldest step, however, in this timid adventure and one that will elicit universal praise is the removal of sex disqualification and the eligibility of women, possessing the required qualifications, for exercising the franchise. The desire to revise the constitution, powers and functions of the municipal councils, district and taluk boards and village panchayats so as to give them the largest possible measure of responsibility and autonomy in the administration of local affairs is another move, though belated, in the right direction. These are the only redeeming features of a scheme which, lacking in imagination and foresight, is frankly half-hearted and, in some respects, retrogade. No honest Mysorean can reconcile himself to the relegation of the Representative Assembly to a minor place in the administrative machine. Statesmanship would have discarded the hotch-potch of British Indian constitutionalism and adopted, if a bicameral system was considered necessary, the saner system of the United States. The Representative Assembly deserved better consideration at the hands of the Maharaja and his advisers. Instead of relegating it into the back-ground, at least gratitude to the cherished memory of its illustrious founder—the late Maharaja,—demanded that that institution should have been developed into a full-fledged House of Representatives, with the exotic growth of a Legislative Council serving as a Senate, if need be. The circumstances in Mysore were especially favourable to a bold departure from the ruts into which British India has fallen. But in attempting a bad imitation, the Mysore executive has plunged constitution-mongering into an irretrievable quagmire. Mr. Banerjea had the chance of a lifetime to carve out a niche for himself in the constitutional frame-work of Mysore, but he has sadly missed it.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"The science of politics is full of difficulty, its doctrines obscure, its precepts in many points disputable. But on one point there seems agreement, that the constitutional forms of any government are of little moment, compared with the character of the men on whom devolves their working."—Devas.

Mr. Bonar Law

In Mr. Bonar Law's death, British public life loses a plain but honest and sincere politician and the Conservative Party one of its foremost leaders. Mr. Bonar Law, though a Canadian by birth, had many qualities that appealed to the British public—he was a Moderate and Conservative in politics, amiable and simple in manners but lacking in either constructive or imaginative abilities of a high order. He was swept into the leadership of the Tory Party in succession to Mr. (now Lord) Balfour on the tide of Tariff Reform; but aided partly by a personal rivalry between Mr. (now Lord) Long and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and partly by his exemplary loyal attitude towards Mr. Balfour. In the House of Commons, this Scotch businessman grew rapidly in favour in spite of the fact that he was not a good speaker, having neither oratorical gifts nor an impressive delivery. What won him the respect and even the affection of the House was his efficient conduct of business, his clarity of expression and his unaffected sincerity of purpose. But there is little doubt that he must share some part of the responsibility for the Ulster rebellion of 1914, for even though he was the leader of His Majesty's Opposition, he encouraged Ulstermen to rise in arms against a legal settlement of His Majesty's Government. He declared that there were no lengths of resistance, to which they might go in which he would not be ready to support them—strange language, indeed, for the leader of a party which prides itself on its reverence for "law and order." Fortunately the war supervened and prevented the outbreak of a civil war, but the Unionist statesman did little to achieve a just solution by pacific means unlike Wellington who advised the Lords to give way on two occasions to avoid a civil war which even a soldier like him dreaded.

Mr. Law and Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Bonar Law's career since the war consisted mostly in his alliance first with Mr. Asquith and then with Mr. Lloyd George. Both at the commencement and during the war Mr. Law was cautious and generous in his criticism of the Government and later even co-operated with him by joining the National Coalition. It was with his support in the Cabinet that Mr. Lloyd George destroyed Mr. Asquith's power and made a way for himself. Mr. Law became the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House in the new Ministry and was a great asset to Mr. Lloyd George both because of his personal merits and because of his large Conservative following. But when at the end of the war, he agreed to the "coupon" election, he began to alienate the sympathies of the extreme section of the Conservative rank and file whose revolt ultimately overthrew the Coalition. Luckily for his political career but unluckily for the Coalition, Mr. Law's health broke down in 1921 and he resigned office. His return to Parliamentary life soon before the Irish Treaty revised the hopes of the Die-Hards but Mr. Law's attitude towards the Treaty though not exactly one of cordial approval, was not in the least hostile. And till the Carlton Club incident, he remained a sympathetic friend of the late Coalition but never re-joining it. It is probable that he was biding his time and so refused to head the revolt till it was sufficiently strong and vocal. And this he did in October last though he made it plain even then that he would continue in office so long as his health permitted him. He has not lived more than a year since then but in fighting the Coalition, he was undoubtedly representing the better mind of the country and was standing for a return to freedom and clean politics. His defeat of the Coalition was one of the last and greatest service he rendered to British public life. He won largely because he cleverly utilised a general Conservative sense of the country for his programme of negation. People were so exhausted with the Lloyd Georgian method of doing everything and most of it wrong that they hailed a man who promised to do nothing as an evangel. But do nothingism cannot bring even that "tranquility" for which Mr. Law longed since action is needed to-day even to secure such an elementary condition as peace and if Mr. Law had lived longer he would have perceived this truth.

Stultifying.

The order issued by the Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, directing evidence on commission in the case Sir M. O'Dwyer vs. Sir Sankaran Nair to be taken in camera, affords one more illuminating commentary on the value which even the highest in the ranks of the Indian judiciary attach to principles which they themselves are in the habit of exalting. Only last week the Chief Justice had quoted with great veneration the pronouncements of Bentham and Hallam on the vital importance of publicity in judicial administration. But his lordship ignores this great principle in the O'Dwyer-Nair Case. Like the Akali trial, the O'Dwyer-Nair case is exciting the keenest public interest, but the Chief Justice's order now practically smothers this interest, though only last week his lordship had told us, quoting Bentham, that publicity is the very soul of justice. Are we to imagine that justice in political cases alone has no necessity for a soul?

Address to Governor and Council Candidates.

As the statement we published yesterday regarding the members of the Corporation, who are also candidates for the Elections and have so far failed to define their attitude in connection with the address to the Governor is likely to create some misunderstanding, we hasten to point out that as the members of the Municipal Nationalist Party, who are candidates for election, have already publicly resolved to oppose the address, no request was made to them to define their attitude. There is, therefore, no likelihood of any misunderstanding on the subject so far as they are concerned.

The Thana District Election.

The action of the Swarajists of Thana in endorsing the candidature of Mr. Pradhan in face of the fact that he had definitely refused to accept the Swaraj Party's own creed of "wrecking the Councils" without mental reservation, and with full knowledge of the fact that another Congressman with similar reservations towards the Swaraj Party was already in the field, has introduced unnecessary confusion in the issues of the Council election in Thana District. Mr. Trivedi's record in the local Council is, perhaps, the most creditable of all individual records in that Council. Why have his claims then been passed over by the local Swarajists in favour of one who has yet to show his mettle on the floor of the House? Not one of the supporters of Mr. Pradhan has yet pointed out wherein Mr. Trivedi falls short of their expectations. To call Mr. Pradhan a Swarajist, while he refuses to endorse the main plank of their programme is dangerous tinkering with the Party principles. The least the Thana Swarajists could have done was to treat both the candidates on a footing of equality and leave the choice to the individual voter. The voters of Thana District will do well firmly to refuse to respond to the wire-pullings of interested parties and vote only for the candidate whose record of public service holds out the best promise for the future. It is unnecessary to observe that in this respect Mr. Trivedi's record challenges comparison with that of any of his rivals in the field.

Tenants' Association.

Residents of Bombay, the vast majority of whom are tenants in houses owned by a few wealthy citizens, have woke up none too soon from their prolonged slumbers and realised the urgent necessity of giving new life to the Tenants' Association. The Association, which had been ushered into existence over four years ago mainly with a view to prevent the premature withdrawal of the Rent Act, went to sleep immediately it was assured of a continuation, however brief, of the existence of the Act. But, the statutory period of the Act is fast running out and unless renewed efforts are made to give a fresh lease of life to the Act, it is bound to expire partly at the end of the next ten months and wholly within the next two years. Conditions of housing accommodation in the city have not yet so radically altered since the Act was brought into existence that the Legislature can safely allow it to expire. The congestion is still there, as unhealthy and distressful as ever. The building operations in the city as well as the suburbs have not kept the pace, anticipated by both the Government and the people. Large schemes of suburban development have been held up owing to the unfortunate preoccupation of the Development Directorate with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and the squandering of the resources at its disposal. The notorious Development Chawls have failed to attract the class of people for whom they were intended and are sought after only by those reduced to desperation in their search for a roof over their head. The consequence of the slow progress of the operations of the Development Directorate has been that no appreciable relief has yet come to the residents of Bombay—a fact which any one can verify for himself by a search for "houses to let" at rentals within the reach of the poor and middle class people.

Vigorous Efforts Necessary

In these circumstances, it would be madness for the Government and the Legislature to allow the Rent Act to expire at the end of two years. But unless tenants are wide awake and take steps betimes to make their voice heard, their silence and inactivity may be construed into acquiescence in the present limitations of the Rent Act. They must, therefore, bestir themselves and see to it that not only is the Act not repealed but that it is improved materially so as to defeat the nefarious designs of a section of landlords who have been harassing the tenants in various abominable ways with a view to nullify the protection afforded by the Act. The landlords must be compelled to keep their buildings, in both sanitary and safe condition. A large number of landlords deliberately refuse to carry out repairs so that the building may become unsafe for habitation and thereby the tenants may be obliged to vacate their tenements of their own accord. The Tenants' Association must keep a vigilant eye on such wily landlords and take steps to bring them to book. Every tenants in Bombay must make it a point of joining the Association, for only in unity will be the strength of the tenants.

Congress and Indians Overseas.

Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi writes:—"Three months ago the news of the Kenya decision reached India and the Working Committee of the Congress has met thrice after that. What has this Committee done during the last three months for the cause of the Kenya Indians? They have not done anything beyond passing a *hartal* resolution! The members of the Working Committee have lost three precious months and with all respects to them I must say they are guilty of negligence in this connection. The Liberals have been condemned for not being active, but they can blame with ample justification the Congress Working Committee which has been neglecting these important matters in a regrettable manner. The attention of the Working Committee was drawn to the need of the propaganda work for the Indians Overseas in the first week of August. Letters were addressed to almost all the members of the Working Committee. After full 30 days the reply came from the General Secretary stating that the proposal regarding propaganda work would be placed before the 'next meeting' of the Working Committee. The Committee met at Delhi, but so far as we know it did not do anything on this question. We know the Congress passed a resolution, thanks to the efforts of Acharya Gidwani, advising the Working Committee to start educative propaganda for Indians overseas. More than six weeks have elapsed and the Working Committee has not thought it proper to tell the public what it intends to do or whether it intends doing anything at all. It is said that the Working Committee has not got any money to take up the educative propaganda work for Indians overseas. Then why does it not appeal to the public for funds? It is well-known that the Congress received not less than Rs. 80,000 from Indians overseas in the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The Fiji people have now sent £65 even when they are miserably poor. Will it be quite creditable on our part if we give up the propaganda work for the Indians overseas for want of a few thousands? It is the duty of the members of the Working Committee to meet as early as possible and to come to some definite decision on these problems. Will they do so?" The apathy of the Working Committee is, indeed, deplorable. Is it too much to expect it to move in the matter without further loss of time?

BRITISH NOTE.

NO RECOGNITION TO SEPARATIST GOVT.

BRITISH ZONE FORBIDDEN TO SEPARATISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Paris.—A semi-official statement says Britain is informing France and Belgium that it does not recognise the legality of the provisional Rhenish Government under Dorten and Matthes and will oppose any Separatist attempts in the British zone.

Wholesale looting is occuring in many towns. Crowds stormed the prison at Gerresheim and released the prisoners.

A serious situation has arisen at Duisburg owing, it is alleged, to the Belgians openly protecting and encouraging the Separatists. The occupation authorities have given instructions to the municipal police at Duesseldorf to be placed under French military orders so as to terminate the disturbance.—Reuter.

SAXONY TROUBLE.

STRESEMANN CABINET CRISIS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Berlin.—Events in Saxony are precipitating a crisis in the Stresemann Cabinet. Three Socialist ministers have announced their intention to resign but agreed to the party executive's request to postpone the step pending a party conference to-morrow.—Reuter.

DIET ELECTS NEW PREMIER.

NEW CABINET PURELY SOCIALIST.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Dresden.—Following the resignation of Zeigner, the Diet has elected the Socialist Fellisch, Premier. The New Cabinet is purely Socialist. The Communists who were represented in the previous Cabinet abstained from voting.—Reuter.

SEPARATIST MOVEMENT SPREADING

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The French authorities at Coblence announce that the Separatist movement has spread to a number of districts in Hesse, notably Gross-Geran and Bingen.—Reuter.

RHINELAND REPUBLIC.

BRITAIN'S REPUDIATION.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Paris.—The British Note was presented to the Quai d' Orsay this morning. It declares that Britain cannot recognise the independent Rhineland Republic as *de facto* or *de jure*, inasmuch as a Republic is contrary to the Treaty of Versailles.—Reuter.

AMBASSADORS' NOTE TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Paris.—The Ambassadors conference has decided to send a fresh note to the German Government insisting on the resumption of the inter-Allied military control of Germany.—Reuter.

BRITISH CABINET CONSIDERS REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Cabinet to-day considered the consideration of the reparations question and it is believed will consider the terms of reference of the proposed meeting of experts which it is generally felt is better than nothing. While it is understood no official communication from the United States has been received it is thought America similarly with Britain desires to proceed by the best method attainable to working a solution of the reparations problem.—Reuter

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPITH.

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL GRADUATES.

The following are the results of the first part of the second examination for the degree in medicine:—

Organic Chemistry:—Mrs. Radhabai Atre, Messrs. Badamikar Y.V., Bhatt H.V., Deshapande S.G., Jiandani T.U., Mhaskar H.D., Mahodekar G.R., Raju P.N., Ranade R.V., Sanghani M.J., Sapre M.R., Sawant D.B., Sortur N.M., Vaidya K.R., Rao G.S., Bhorkar G.D., Naik B.V.

Languages:—Messrs. Desai G.G., Potdar S.V., Salaria M.O., Gedbole V.G., Sanghani M.J., Sapre M.V., Bhide Y.B., Udgonkar D.B., Sortur N.M., Kulkarni D.D., Pandambekar B.A., Badamikar Y.V.

EARTHQUAKE IN MANILA.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Manila.—A severe earthquake has occurred. No damage has been done here, but there are no details from the Provinces yet.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

15575C

PROTECTION.

BALDWIN'S ADVOCACY.

"BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER"

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Baldwin in a speech at Swansea with a voice shaken with emotion eulogised Mr. Bonar Law whose loss was irreparable and requested the audience to rise as a tribute.

Continuing he declared he was having the detailed application of the principles of the economic policy he announced at Plymouth carefully and thoroughly examined.

Proceeding he strongly advocated the policy of protection on the ground of necessity of protecting the standard of life in this country during the present unstable conditions of the world. The dreams of universal free trade could not be dreamed today. Foreign countries and our own Dominions had not followed us. They had preferred to preserve their own markets. With our own agriculture as the background we had believed in splendid isolation at home, even when it was accompanied by phenomenal unemployment. That could not be witnessed to-day in any other industrial country. The orthodox Liberal forgot that the development of transport had completely upset half the premises on which Free Trade arguments were founded.

The Premier intimated when the time came he would appeal to the electors and said any preference given to our own kith and kin would be a freewill offering. He knew quite well the same spirit would animate their Parliaments when they came to consider the aspects of preference. Finally he declared he would stand or fall in the cause of fighting unemployment.—Reuter.

POLICY OF PROTECTION.

TWO IMPORTANT SPEECHES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans, in a speech at Huddersfield, to-day, said that Government's vigorous policy of Protection must be developed in the next few months.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking in London, to-day however did not go so far, but said that while he favoured the anti-dumping policy, he had an open mind on the question of Protection. He emphasised the difficulties with regard to food, and added that a permanent change in the fiscal policy would involve dissolution which was inadvisable immediately in view of the Government's responsbilities at home and abroad.—Reuter.

MR. A CHAMBERLAIN'S APPEAL.

WELCOMED BY GOVT. SUPPORTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's recent appeal, to Mr. Baldwin for a clear lead and a straight fight on the Protection issue, is welcomed by Government supporters as marking the final disappearance of their differences with the Coalition Unionists. The speech of Mr. Baldwin at Swansea, last evening, went a step further than his Plymouth announcement, although it did not enter into details of his policy. It is said that he is having the detailed application of the principles of his economic policy carefully and thoroughly examined. It is declared that it was the contemplation of vast body of unemployed scattered all over the country that forced him to make his Plymouth announcement that his object was to maintain British workman's standard of life, and in fighting unemployment with tariffs he would stand or fall by his policy.—Reuter.

YEOVIL BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A bye-election in Yeovil, owing to death of Lieut.-Col. Hon. Aubrey Herbert, has resulted as follows:—

Major G. F. Davies (Conservative) 13,205
W. T. Relly (Labour) ... 8,140
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Cohen (Liberal 7,024.
Reuter.

RUTLAM AND STAMFORD BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A bye-election in Rutland and Stamford Division (Lincolnshire) has resulted as follows:—

N. W. Smith-Carrington (Conservative) ..... 11,196.
A. Sells (Labour) ..... 8,406.

Bye-election was caused by death of Charles Harvey-Dixon.—Reuter.

WORKING COMMITTEE,

TO MEET ON 13TH INST.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 31.

Mr. Konda Venkatappayya wires from Guntur:—

The meeting of the Working Committee has already been announced to take place on 13th November, but it appears from the papers that the leaders who meet at Solon suggest 10th November for the meeting. Having regard to the fact that the Hindu festival Deepavali falls on the 7th and as sufficient time ought to be allowed to the members living in distant places to reach Amritsar, the 13th has been fixed as the earliest possible date. Besides the members, invitations are being issued to prominent leaders to attend the meeting and hold deliberations of the Committee on the Punjab situation.

REPUBLICAN REGIME IN TURKEY.

PEOPLE'S ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

KEMAL PASHA CHEERED

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Constantinople.—A proclamation of the Republic was announced by a salvo of hundred and one guns at three in the morning. The inhabitants at first were surprised, but subsequently put out flags testifying their enthusiasm.

A message from Angora states that after the election Mustapha Kemal Pasha drove to his residence through streets lined with cheering troops. The population enthusiastically welcomed the republican regime by illuminations and feasting.—Reuter.

ISMET PASHA.

ACCEPTS OFFER TO FORM CABINET.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Constantinople.—General Ismet Pasha has accepted the offer of the President, Mustapha Kemal Pasha to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Constantinople.—The New Ministry includes Ismet Pasha, Premier and Foreign Minister, Farid Bty, Minister of Interior; Kiazim Pasha, Minister of Defence, Fevzi Bey, Minister for Religious Affairs, and Hassan Fehmi, Minister of Finance.—Reuter.

DEEDS NOT WORDS

THE AIM OF NEW REGIME.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Constantinople.—Ismet Pasha in presenting the new list of Ministers to the National Assembly declared that Government would resolutely preserve order and endeavour to ensure internal well-being, progress and development of Turkey, and spare no effort to establish relations of sincere friendship with the neighbouring States. "We shall respond to goodwill by yet greater goodwill, while being very vigilant to protect our vital interests. Action rather than words will be the aim of the Republican Government."—Reuter.

KEMAL PASHA'S GOOD WISHES TO INDIAN MUSLIMS.

The Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-Hind, wires from Delhi under date October 30th:—

The following letter was received from Ghazi Mustapha Kamal Pasha, the President tof the Angora National Assembly, by Maulana Mufti Mohamed Kifayetullah, the President of the Jamiat-ulema-i-Hind: "Sir I received your congratulatory telegram on our achieved peace treaty with pleasure and thanks and I beg for prosperity to all of our Muslim brethren. Yours very truly, President of Grand National Assembly and Commander-in-Chief, Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha."

P. & O. CO.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The P. & O. company have declared a dividend, on deferred shares, of six per cent tax-free, for six months, making a total of twelve per cent for year.—Reuter.

KENYA DECISION.

COLONIAL OFFICE CLIMB DOWN.

SAPRU PLAYS AT MAKE-BELIEVE

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A somewhat critical position seems to have arisen in connection with the speech of the Duke of Devonshire during the Indian debate at the Imperial Conference with reference to Kenya. It is believed the Government of India representative declined the Colonial office point of view that Kenya should not be brought within the scope of the committee suggested by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. It is understood Sir Sapru had a long interview with the Duke of Devonshire and the permanent head of the Colonial Office to-day, as a result of which it is expected at tomorrow's conference meeting, a formula will be adopted satisfactorily to India in so far as to provide for the inclusion of Kenya within the scope of the Sapru Committee, also for the representation of the Indian case to the Colonial Office. It is further understood Sir Sapru will submit a protest on behalf of India to the effect that Indians will never accept the Kenya decision as final and unless some satisfaction to Indian thought is indicated he will be prepared to take strong action In Indian circles, however, the outlook generally respecting the position of Indians overseas, including Kenya is regarded as distinctly more hopeful.—Reuter.

TRADE AS UNIFYING AGENT

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR'S EFFUSION.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Proposing the toast of the Conference at the Chamber of Shipping dinner, the President, Sir Ernest Glover, condemned the experiment of state ship-owning which contributed to the present depression and hoped, in the interest of international trade, there would be no repetition.

The Maharajah of Alwar responding emphasised the need of a strong navy for mercantile shipping. He declared the delegates at the Imperial Conference recognised the importance of maintaining the British Navy at a safe standard and on a basis of complete efficiency. He pointed out communion between East and West had been effected in India originally as a result of trading and added India only wished to remain a loyal and integral part of the Empire. Proceeding the Maharajah said three days of the Conference had been devoted to Indian affairs. While not divulging the results, he warmly paid a tribute to the spirit of genuine and friendly goodwill with which Mr. Bruce and Mr. Massey had approached the subject.

Mr. M'cintosh (South Africa) responded on behalf of the Economic Conference and declared the spirit of "mutuality" and goodwill was the guiding spirit of the Conference.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading at Allahabad are nearing completion and are on a very large and elaborate scale. The main streets of the town are already looking gay and festive with decorations and a large number of police have been drafted in to keep order. Details show that H. E. the Viceroy will proceed in state from the Railway station to the Government House in a procession of carriages. At the High Court the members of the Bar will be presented to the Viceroy and the Chief Justice Sir Grimwood Mears will present an address of welcome. At the Child Welfare Centre Lady Reading will review the Girl Guides from the European and Indian schools. At the University the Viceroy will inspect the Guard of Honour of the Allahabad University Corps. The Vice-Chancellor and members will be presented and H. E. the Chancellor will present an address of welcome.. Sir William Marris will arrive in Allahabad early in the morning of 1st November.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

C.K.C.'S CABLE TO ISLAMIC COUNTRIES.

APPEAL TO MUSLIM WORLD TO JOIN.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India has sent the following cablegram to:—

1. His Majesty the Khalifatulmuslimeen Constantinople.
2. Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Hazrat Shaikh Sarnursi Angora.
3. Premier and Zaghlul Pasha, Cairo.
4. King Feisal, Baghdad.
5. Premier, Teheran.
6. Asr-i-Azadi, Sheraz.
7. President, Muslim Association, Nairobi (Africa).
8. Khilafat Committee, Durban (Africa).
9. Executive Committee, Palestine, Jerusalem (Palestine).
10. Premier, Kabul (Afghanistan).
11. Emir Abdulla, Amman (Transjordania).
12. Imam Yehya, Sanaa (Yeman).
13. Imam Idrisi, Assir Yemen.
14. Sultan Abdulaziz Haail (Nejd).
15. Hazrat Bey, Tunis.
16. "Al-Akhbar", Cairo.

"India observing 16th November offering prayer reiterating demands freedom Jazirat-ul-Arab. Solicit Moslem world join."

ANSARI, SHAUKAT ALI, MOHAMED ALI.

AKALI SITUATION.

SARDAR MANGALSINGH ARRESTED.

DR. KITCHLEW & ACHARYA GIDVANI'S ADDRESSES.

EXHORTATION TO BE NON-VIOLENT.

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 31.

The Golden Temple was the scene of great enthusiasm to-day. Sardar Mangal Singh, First Editor of "Akali," who was released recently, and who was to have presided over the prohibittd session of the Sikh League, Jullundur, arrived from Bombay this morning, and wrote to the Deputy Commissioner, offering himself for arrest, having learnt that there was a warrant against him.

At 2 p.m., an Inspector of Police arrived, and about the same time an immense gathering assembled below the Akal Takhat at the sound of Sikh bugle calls. Stirring addresses were delivered by Sardars Mangal Singh and Darshansingh for whom also a warrant had arrived that moment.

EXHORTATION FOR NON-VIOLENCE.

The gathering was also addressed by Principal Gidvani and Dr. Kitchlew who spent the whole day at the Golden Temple. Both of them laid stress on the supreme need of non-Violence on the part of Akalis. They placed their services at the disposal of the community without reserve.

The Sardars were then garlanded from the Akal Takhat, and with a military band and procession led to the Police lorry which was waiting outside.

The procession with banners and placards declaring its unlawful character went through the town as usual without any arrest being made.

From Jaito and Muktsar come the usual stories of Jathas marching regularly along the prescribed routes and of police ill-treatment.

SARDAR SEWASINGH.

Sardar Sewasingh of Patiala, a member of the S. G. P. C. and one of the 58 accused Sikh leaders, was arrested on the 13th instant. He is yet in custody of the Patiala Nazim. It is feared that he is not being brought here with the object of intimidating him.

In Patiala, the new Gurdawara Committee is proceeding with its difficult duties, with calmness, courage and confidence. There is no sign of diffidence, doubt or hesitation.

BABBAR AKALI CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

Prosecution evidence is being recorded by Mr. Bull. Special Magistrate in Babbar Akali Conspiracy Case from day to day. Prosecution witness, No. 33, in the course of his evidence, gave a sensational story of a midnight conference held on a maidan where it was proposed that as the agitation was rife and the prestige of the authorities was waning it was an opportune time for starting a rebellion against Government. Batam Singh who made the proposal had come from Canada for this purpose. He enjoined strict secrecy as to the plan of rebellion on all present on pain of death, and said that Master Mota Singh possessed great influence in Doaba and people were ready to die for him. At the time Haji Abdul Razak was also preaching Jehad in Frontier. Bachita: Singh who arrived in the meanwhile disclosed information that in Patiala the subjects and army were rebellious, and that with 200 rifles they could take possession of the State and throw into prison the Minister and loyalists. Bachitar Singh wanted immediate action, but Batam Singh suggested that Master Mota Singh with two others should visit the Frontier and confer with Haji Abdul Razak and others through whom Bolsheviks could be approached and arms collected and then a date should be fixed for simultaneous rising in the Frontier. Bachitar Singh however was arrested and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for wearing a long kirpan and the plot against Patiala fell through.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

LEGAL TALENT FOR THE DEFENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 30.

The trial of Sardar Bahadur Mahtabsingh and other members of the Working Committee and several other members of the Shromani Gurdwara Committee is fixed for 5th November. Mr. Bevan Petman, Advocate, appears for the Crown. It is said Rai Bahadur Jai Lal, Government Advocate, who conducted the case for the Crown in connection with the Guru-ka-Bagh case will also appear in this case. The majority of the accused who will, it is understood, fight out the case will be defended by Raizada Bhagat Ram, Barrister, of Jullunder, on whom, as in the Guru-ka-Bagh Case, will fall the brunt of the defence. Other lawyers from the Punjab will include Sardar Santsingh of Lyallpur and Sodhi Charransingh of Amritsar. Eminent counsel from other provinces who are expected to take part in the defence are Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Srijut Deshbandhu Das who are arriving in the course of the week to be present at the next hearing. Mr. Prakasam from Madras is expected about the middle of November.

JATHAS PARADING THE STREETS,

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 30.

A procession of 100 Akalis headed by

(Continued on next page)

VICEROY AT LUCKNOW.

TALUKDARS' ADDRESS.

THE REPLY.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited some ancient buildings yesterday. Amongst other places, he saw Dilkhusha Gardens, where at one time the suburban residence of Nawabs of Oudh used to be, Lamartinere College, Residency places that have become famous in the history of India ever since the Mutiny of 1857 and Asafuddulas Imambara, a living monument of glorious architecture of the Nawabs of Oudh.

The most important function of the day was the Talukdars' fete at Kaiserbagh Baradari. H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by Sir William and staff, arrived at Baradari after dinner at the Government House at about 9-30, and was received by the President and the members of the Executive Committee of the British Indian Association on arrival. H. E. the Viceroy inspected the guard of honour supplied by the Colvin Taluqdars. The School Cadet Corps' address on behalf of the Oudh Taluqdars, representing the interests of the landed aristocracy and the agricultural classes of the province, was read out by the President, Raja Sir Rampal Singh. The address, among other things, referred to some matters of interest to the landed aristocracy. It complained against the short-term settlement of revenue and prayed that permanent settlement of revenue be substituted in its place. The grievance of inadequate representations of the landed interests in the legislative bodies, both central and provincial, was voiced forth in the address. It also prayed for the establishment of a Chief Court in Oudh and for exemption on the part of Oudh Taluqdars and Agra Zemindars from the operation of the Arms Act.

A copy of the address was presented to the Viceroy in a beautiful casket inlaid with precious stones..

The presentation of the address being over, H. E. the Viceroy, Her Excellency the Countess of Reading and His Excellency Sir William Marris, in succession, were decorated with ornamental garlands inlaid with precious stones.

H. E. the Viceroy made a suitable speech in reply.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

The following are extracts from His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address presented by the Taluqdars at Lucknow on 30th October:—

"You have touched in your address on the questions relating to your lands. In the first place I wish to express my gratification on the passing of the Oudh Rent Act. There is perhaps no subject of legislation which is so complex in character as tenancies and rents or in which the two parties concerned start from such widely divergent angles of view. Your attitude towards that measure was conceived in a spirit of justice, compromise and moderation. Although some of the clauses of the Act must have been distasteful to your body, you acquiesced in the measure with laudable consideration for your tenants not forgetting the high position in which you have been placed or the fact that wide possessions and narrow minds go ill together. I trust that the new law will be worked in the same spirit and that you will always remember the obligations of great landlords. For, as His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, himself one of the great landlords of England, reminded you 'on the promotion of the welfare of your tenantry and the people of your estates your position, wealth and influence depend.' The question of the length of term of land settlements has, I understand, been the subject of a report by a Committee of the Legislative Council of your province and the question is still being considered by your local Government. I fully realise the importance of a generous land revenue policy and you may rely on a careful examination of the question by my Government when it is referred to them by your local Government. It is right that those who have so large a stake in the country should aspire to take a part in guiding its destinies both in the local Council and the Indian Legislature."

After the reply of the Viceroy the guests were then conducted to see the display of firework, which was a splendid success, and gave a finishing touch to H. E. the Viceroy's evening programme.

His Excellency left Baradari at about 11.

REPLY TO EX-ROYAL FAMILY ASSN

The following are extracts from His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in reply to the address presented by the members of the Oudh ex-Royal Family Association at Lucknow:—

"I am gratified to hear of your solicitude in the case of education of the younger members of the family. It is but right and fitting that the members of this ancient family should receive an education which will enable them to occupy positions of respect and responsibility in the general community. In this manner, the name and importance of your family will be preserved and you may for future generations rest secure in the possession of the esteem and respect of your fellow-men. It is a source of satisfaction to me that Government has been able to assist in the education of the family and that some of your young men have been selected for service under the Government. I know that Sir William Marris and his Government will keep a watchful eye on the interests of a family which has the most intimate associations with the past history of the province."

VICEROY'S ALLAHABAD PROGRAMME.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

Preparation for the reception to Their

(Continued in column

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS.

THE CANDIDATES.

To-day the voting for the local Legislative Council will take place and it is plain that a large number of voters will go to the polling booths to register their votes in favour of their particular candidates. There has been no dearth of candidates; if anything, there is a bewildering variety of them from the pure reactionary to the staunch Non-cooperator who wants to enter the Councils to break it or to bend it, whichever is possible. At the last elections non-cooperation was strong and Mahatma Gandhi was free. Since then many events have taken place which have shaken the firm determination of the people to abstain from voting. Whatever might be the causes, all things point out to one thing that voting to-day will be heavy. For the last few days there has been a furious campaign in the city to capture the votes of the people and in this the Swarajists have been the most active. All over the city they have held meetings almost every night, and their efforts should surely be crowned with great success. On the other hand, the Western Indian Liberals have been no less active, and they have brought out all their big guns to support their candidates. The result of this canvassing will be seen to-day. There are, however, some candidates who do not belong to any party—in fact many of them have got no politics to speak of, their only desire is to get into the Councils at any cost. These people have relied more on personal canvassing than on anything else and have engaged large staffs to catch the voters.

VOTING BY BALLOT.

The voting to-day will be by ballot, and this should eliminate a great deal of personal influence and pressure which play so great a part in all elections. The voter will give his name to the officer in charge at the polling booth and the latter will see whether the voter is entitled to get a ballot paper. If he is entitled, a ballot paper will be given him and the voter will put crosses against the names he wants to vote for. This is all the ceremony he has to go through. The voting will go on from 8 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 6 p.m. Generally most of the voters go to the polling booths either in the early hours of the day, or at closing time when with feverish haste they are rushed to the polls by the aspiring candidates.

For the sake of ready reference the names of candidates are given below:—

Bombay North—Three Seats.
Mr. J. K. Mehta,
Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey,
Mr. J. Baptista,
Mr. M. C. Javle,
Mr. S. A. Mantri,
Dr. S. A. Batliwalla.

Three candidates have withdrawn since the first list was published, namely, Mr. B. G. Parelker, Mr. Shivdas Champsey and Mr. V. J. Patel. The last is a candidate for the Legislative Assembly, hence his withdrawal from this list. Mr. Shivdas Champsey has withdrawn in favour of Mr. J. K. Mehta. Messrs. Mehta and Punjabhai Thackersey are the Swaraj Party candidates, while Mr. Baptista is an Independent. Dr. Batliwalla has lately joined the banner of Western Indian Liberalism, but from his speeches it is apparent that he has to travel a long way before he reaches even their standard of political thought. In one of his speeches he told his hearers that all dreams of Swaraj now and immediately were mere moonshine. Dr. Batliwalla will have the strong backing of the mill agents in that locality, as he is the doctor to many of the mills there. Dr. M. C. Javle also is an "independent" candidate. Of these Dr. Batliwalla alone was the sitting member.

For the "reserved" seat for Marathas there are three candidates namely:—
Mr. A. M. Surve,
Mr. R. S. Asavale,
Mr. S. K. Bole.

The first and the last, had seats in the last Council. The first has always voted on the popular side. Mr. S. K. Bole's work needs no commentary. Mr. Asavale is a member of the Corporation, and it cannot be said that he has shone there very much.

SOUTHERN CONSTITUENCIES.

Bombay City—South—Three Seats.
Mr. K. F. Nariman,
Mr. Balubhai Desai,
Dr. M. B. Velker,
Dr. A. G. Viegas,
Dr. K. E. Dadachanji,
Dr. C. Fernandes,
Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram,
Dr. N. H. Sukhia,
Mr. B. G. Deshpande,
Mr. N. B. Vibhaker,
Mr. Y. K. Koregaoker.

Two candidates have withdrawn—Mr. P. J Marzaban and Mr. A. K. Pai. Of the remaining eleven, the first three are Swarajists and thus will have the strong backing of N. C. O's—at any rate of those who do not abstain from voting. Their work in the Corporation is before the public and it has been received with cordial approbation by it. They have always stood for the public in all vital questions; they have been frank in ventilating public grievances and have never minced words; what is more, they are good fighters and can be depended upon to do their work wherever they are sent. They, along with other Swaraj Party candidates, are opposed to giving address to the retiring Governor. They deserve the support of all independent men, who have the good of the public at heart. Then comes Dr. Viegas, another stalwart who has done great public service in the Corporation. Dr. Dadachanji is a "Liberal" candidate, although he is more liberal in his views than his colleague in Bombay North. Dr. C. Fernandes is the silent member of the Corporation; he was also the silent member of the Legislative Council. He rarely opens his mouth But his canvassing abilities are great and he has cast his net far and wide. He is sure to get the support of Goans and the residents of Kanara, as in all these matters narrow parochialism gets the better of broader patriotism. The timely and very convenient retirement of Mr. A. K. Pai is a large accession of strength to Dr. Fernandes, but it is not known how far this will enable him to get into the Council. Dr. Sukhia is an old member of the Corporation, but about his work and worth it is unnecessary to say much. His favourite motto is *verb. sap.* About his politics only lately he made a confession in the Municipal Corporation that he would rather have British Raj for ever than Swaraj. He has to make a great deal of progress before he approximates the obsolete ideals of even Western Indian Liberalism. Mr. N. B. Vibhaker, Mr. Deshpande and Mr. Koregaoker are almost newcomers in the field. Mr. Vibhaker took active part in the Home Rule agitation days, but since then he has given a wide berth to politics.

THE POLLING BOOTHS.

The polling stations are spread all over the city to suit the convenience of the voters. The Bombay South division consists of three Wards—A, C and D. Voters from A and C Wards will vote in the Elphinstone High School, and D Ward voters in the Wilson College. Bombay North is a bigger division and consists of four wards, although the population might be about the same. Here the polling booths are distributed over a wider area. The voters in the B Ward will have to go to the mandap on the Naoroji Hill, near Elphinstone Bridge, E Ward voters to the Byculla Technical Institute; F Ward electors to the Thackersey Mulji Hall, Elphinstone Road, Parel and G Ward people to the Antonio De Silva School at Dadar.

VOTE SOLIDLY FOR SWARAJISTS.

MR. PATEL'S APPEAL.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party a public meeting was held at Shastri Hall, when speeches were made on "The Duty of the Electors", Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. Patel said Thursday was the day of their trial. They had to demonstrate to the bureaucracy as well as to the whole world what hold the Congress had on the people of India. Up till now they were saying that the Congress having boycotted the Councils the representatives in the Councils were not the representatives of the people and that if the Congress had wished it they could have sent Congressmen into the Councils. But the Congress having removed the ban the representatives of 1924 would be the real representatives of the people and therefore their voting would prove that they had got a hold on the masses. It was for them to show to the world that in reality the Congress represented the opinion of the country. They had only one night to decide for themselves for whom they would vote; the Swarajists had decided to give battle to the bureaucracy. The Congress had repeatedly declared that the reforms were entirely unsatisfactory and they did not wish to have anything to do with them. Their Moderate friends thought otherwise and after a three years' trial they had not been able to prove that the Councils were not able to prevent the persecution and prosecution of their patriots and men like Mahatma Gandhi; he could not remember any single period in the history as such relentless persecution in putting down the people; he had never seen such relentless repression. They were better off without the so-called reforms. The Government was able to tell the world that the people and their representatives were a consenting party to the persecution and prosecution of their great leaders. They had imposed taxation costing them crores of rupees. While the Swaraj Party did not believe in the reforms they thought they had either to mend them or end them to arrive at a better state of things. The Swarajists were determined to go into the Councils and not to work the reforms and then either end or mend them. If they wanted to fight the bureaucracy they could do so with their own methods. The bureaucracy was always united and solid like a rock, whatever differences they might have otherwise. Were they prepared to sink their differences and stand united to end the bureaucracy. The Swaraj Party members were bound together by a pledge to follow the programme of the party and smash the bureaucracy in no time, and for that purpose they wanted to have a majority in the Councils. Unless they had a good majority united and solid, bound together by firm principles, they could never mend or end the present system. They had a number of candidates before them, but unless they had a party committed to a definite programme, a party pledged to a definite programme, they would never get their wishes realised.

VOTE FOR SWARAJISTS ALONE.

Unless they had a solid party in the Councils, the only result of their divisions would be to create quarrels among the various parties themselves. He asked them to give votes only to Swarajists and not to anybody else, not even to "Independents." Who were they independent of? Of the Government. He could then understand them! But were they independent of the voters? Were they independent of the people? Whom did they represent if not the voters? What would be the result of these divisions? They would vote as they liked; they would act as they liked; they had no definite programme, unless that which was given them by their own conscience. It was better for such people to sit at home. The public had got nothing to do with individual conscience of a candidate, but the collective conscience of the people. Those independents would accept office and would co-operate with Government. Once they accepted offices, once their party accepted offices, there would be temptations and there would be misinterpretations. The Independents would never resign their seats when they acted wrongly, and they would only weaken the hands of the Swaraj Party. He could understand the Liberals, because they were the part and parcel of the Government, and they had identified themselves with the bureaucracy. But the Independents were neither here nor there; they were the free lancers as they called themselves; they were independent of the Government of the people and of the voters. He was sorry that such people were being boomed in "The Chronicle." It was better to have the Liberals in the Councils rather than have three or four parties with a sprinkling of the Independents. He appealed to them to send only the Swarajists into the Councils and not *Swaraj vadis* or any other newfangled parties. He asked them to vote as largely as possible for the Swarajists.

SUCCESS DEPENDS ON UNITY.

Mr. B. T. Desai said only when they were united would they succeed and not when they were divided. He was surprised to see so many parties in a country which was a subject country; if they were a self-governing country, he could understand their differences. But they could not afford to have divisions in the face of an alien Government. Mahatma Gandhi was convinced that unless they non-cooperated with Government they would never be able to end the present system of Government. The Swarajists wanted to go into the Councils for the purpose of ending the present system of bureaucracy. They knew the result of the Town Hall resolution for boycotting foreign goods, when men dressed in English clothes from top to toe voted for the boycott. The Committee there appointed was still thinking whether it was possible to boycott Empire goods, and nothing was done up till now. He was sure the man who had passed the resolution of boycott would forget it in a short time and do as they liked. If the other parties had no support of the people those parties must die of necessity. Therefore he asked them not to vote for the other parties. Here was a party on the other hand which was pledged either to end or mend the present system and if a majority of Swaraj Party candidates were sent into the Councils their wishes would be fulfilled.

Dr. M. B. Velkar said he was glad that the candidates had to place before the voters the true condition of their country, in order that they might get the help of the people for freeing the country from the present bureaucracy. Everywhere the bureaucracy had got stronger, and they had to emancipate themselves from its thraldom. To break the bureaucracy the Swarajists were entering the Councils, and if they got a majority he was sure their desire would be gained in a short time. If they sent the Swaraj Party in a majority they would be able to tell the Government that they represented the people and they could then give battle to the bureaucracy and gain their ends. They were not conferring any favour by giving their votes to the right persons, for they were only doing their duty to the country by making the right use of their vote. He asked them to go to the polls on Thursday and give their votes to the right sort of people.

EXTORT JUSTICE FROM GOVERNMENT

Mr. K. F. Nariman said after the elections the work of the candidates would begin if they were elected. In the British administration there was one silly notion not only prevailing here but also in England about the White Man's supremacy. But if they looked to history they would always find the Brown Man's superiority and supremacy. He was surprised that people had got such wrong ideas. However much they might agitate they would never get justice from the British Government; they had only to extort justice from Government. Deputations, petitions, and memorials and resolutions were of no use and they would never get justice from them. The only way of getting justice was by pinching the Government; by making them feel some loss. And that was why they had passed a resolution of boycott in the Corporation. It was the first time they had seen the European members agitated in the Corporation. That only proved that their rulers were a nation of shop-keepers and would rather part with a pound of flesh from their own body rather than with a pound of coins. But how could they get justice in other countries, when they did not get it in India. There were reserved compartments, reserved seats and everything was reserved; they had even hospitals for themselves alone. There was one set of laws for Indians and another for Europeans. By the influx of Europeans in India there was no doubt they had deteriorated, and their culture and art and skill was slowly dying out. He asked them only to send Swarajists into the Councils in view of the Viceroy's recent speech insulting the whole country. He had declared that 33 crores of Indians were to be treated as children and the British Government were to act as the school master and decide as to when they should get the next advance in reforms. He was sorry that the electors of Girgaum who were the most educated were being influenced variously to give away their votes to wrong persons. He hoped they would be true to themselves and to the country.

MR. HOOSEINBHOY LALJI'S CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent the supposed non fulfilment of my promise of Rs. 10,000 to the Shia Ashna Asri Dispensary referred to in your issue of 31st October I would only wish to say that what has been written is altogether incorrect and is a mere wanton misrepresentation. The facts are briefly these. Some months back one of my relatives Mr. Bandalebhai Mahomed of Calcutta offered to our Jamaat a gift of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of starting a dispensary. Myself and other members of our Jamaat offered collectively a sum of Rs. 40,000 to the Jamaat on condition that the Jamaat's name be associated with that of the prime donor and that if necessary the Jamaat should help the dispensary and should constitute a board of trustees for the purpose. This our proposal was accepted by the Jamaat, myself and three other gentlemen who were to be nominated as trustees on behalf of the Jamaat. Subsequently a trust deed was being prepared. But in the meantime it came to the knowledge of the donors that certain members of the Jamaat were of opinion that the Jamaat's interest in this matter was not well looked after. As the intending donors were eager that there should be no dissentient voice in such an important matter, they wrote to the Jamaat offering to withdraw the scheme and accordingly the Jamaat also allowed the matter to be withdrawn and so the matter ended. In regard to this dispensary affair I have just seen Seth Salehmahomed Dharamsey one of the leading gentleman of our community and one who has taken keenest interest in the matter. He is in entire accord with what I have stated above.

Since then I do not know what the other donors have done. No one has so far asked me to contrbute nor am I aware of any trust deed having been prepared. It is not also known whether the conditions are still the same and who the trustees are.

It is really mysterious and pitiable, Mr. Editor, that people should resort to such ignoble tactics with the avowed object of creating dissension and ill-feeling among the several sections of the community. Such misinterpretations regarding me cannot in the least serve to strengthen the position of Mr. Jinnah.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.

VOTERS AND CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For sometime past newspaper columns have been flooded with an indigestible mass of election orations, letters and contributions trumpetting the merits of the candidates or setting forth their many short-comings. It is no wonder that the man in the street should find himself completely at sea as to what he should do. So far as Congressmen particularly Non-Cooperators are concerned their duty is clear. Such of them as have conscientious to let alone religious, objections, need not go to the polls and vote, but in the case of others who have no such scruples, though being Congressmen and even Non-Cooperators, the Delhi resolution leaves them the freedom to vote or not to vote according to their personal idiosyncracies. Of course, though I find my name on the electoral roll, I have told such candidates as have sought for my votes that as a Congressman and Non-Cooperator, I could not go to the polling booth and vote for any one, as such act would be tantamount to a downright betrayal our great cause, There may be other people holding a different view. Such of them as go to the booths for voting take upon themselves a great responsibility. It is not merely enough to vote for any and every candidate or to go upon the label of each. They have to remember that though some exceptionally able and tried Nationalists do not figure on one Party List or another, they may yet deserve the confidence of the voters perhaps in a better degree than those who from election motives are paying lip-service to the Congress. While there are some good, conscientious men among the nominees of the Swaraj Party, there are others among the Party, who have not always a scrupulous regard for their promises—sometimes most solemnly made. Such time-servers have ere now been found out by the discerning public of Bombay. It is, therefore, necessary that voters should exercise a little caution in selecting their candidates. Simply because certain undesirable people have been included in one Party list or another either on account of monetary contributions or through influence, the voters need not cast their votes for them. The test fo the voters must be whether the Candidates, whether of a Party or independent, are men of real ability, possessing a disinterested desire to serve the country.—Yours, etc.,

V. R.

Bombay, October 31.

"A FEW QUESTIONS TO DR. PARANJPYE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to send the following letter from the Principal, Gujarat College regarding the College Gymnasium. The allegations made by "A Graduate Voter" in his letter will be seen to be entirely unfounded.—Yours, etc.,

R. PARANJPYE.

Gujarat College, Ahmedabad October 27, 1923.

To Dr. Paranjpye, Minister of Education.

Sir,—I beg to invite your attention to the issue of "The Bombay Chronicle," dated Saturday, October 27, 1923, and to a letter signed "Graduate Voter," in which you are asked various questions. As question 5 refers to me, I write to say that I have never been asked to establish a gymkhana on Indian lines, much less have I declined to do so on the grounds that it would help forward the Nationalist movement. As President of the College gymkhana I confine myself to seeing that the funds are not misspent and that they are not exceeded. The committee are free to play any games or have any gymnastic exercises they wish, provided the funds allow of their being carried on. The committee themselves budget for the various games played.—Yours, etc.,

W. G. ROBERTSON.
Principal.

BURMESE REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY,

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 31.

In connection with the statement appearing in Indian newspapers to the effect that a small section of Indians are anxious to fight the elections on communal basis the fact appears to be that while a large number of Indians, as expressed in the manifesto published locally is anxious to return three Burmese it is stated that there is a section of Indians which would like to see two Burmans and one Indian. The latter has not published any manifesto to the effect or made any other public statement.

"ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR."

AND COUNCIL CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to read in your today's issue the list of members of the Corporation who are also candidates for the elections who have refused to define their attitude in connection with the address to the Governor, though requested to do so. As a matter of fact, I had personally addressed the letters to three candidates alone—viz., R. B. Pai, Dr. Dadachanji and Major Fernandes, and have not received any reply from any of them yet; as regards the other gentlemen, in order to expedite the matter, I had requested my friend Mr. V. A. Desai to send the Declaration round together with a covering letter with his volunteers, and it was intended to publish the result on the 1st November i.e. the Election day. As the members of the Municipal Nationalists Party had already publicly resolved to oppose the Address, and as their attitude was well known to the public it was intended only to publish that Resolution and not to send the Declaration to those members individually. —Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

MR. BAPTISTA AND ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your note under the heading of "Address to the Governor", I should like to say that I received no letter whatever from Mr. Nariman or any other man. Personally I do not approve of such tactics to catch votes. My attitude towards the Address proposition is well known to every Councillor in the Corporation. I should only like to mention that at a meeting held at the Empire Theatre when Sir Dinshaw Petit presided re. Mr. Horniman's deportation I distinctly observed that the City of Bombay will not forget the incident when His Excellency lays down the reins of office and bids us farewell. Later when the Brother's Ali were prosecuted I said in my Presidential Address at the All-India Trade Union Congress that a Governor who had so far forgotten Queen Victoria's Proclamation about religious toleration should be immediately recalled. Both these declarations made long before the Elections, every intelligent citizen ought to have known what my attitude can possibly be. But to make it a reason for catching votes is not very honourable in my opinion. —Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

AKALI SITUATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

members of the newly formed Working Committee continues to parade the streets daily making speeches at various places challenging the Government to arrest them for "being members of an unlawful assembly" but the attitude of the authorities appears to be one of non-interference so long as the Jathas remain peaceful and do not launch on aggressive steps.

A local vernacular paper, the "Akali" has been publishing the Gurdwara Committee's communiques despite the Government order proscribing them.

NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVES AT TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 30.

It is understood that the Prabandhak Committee has arranged to invite reporters and special representatives of different outside papers. The representative of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" has arrived. Professor Gidwani who has also arrived here is writing for some Bombay papers.

HOW DHANNA SINGH WAS ARRESTED

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

The official report of the capture and death of Dhanna Singh, the Babar Akali leader, states that a police party of 33 officers and men left Mahilpur at 10 p.m. on the 24th instant and arrived at Mananhara, nine miles distant, at midnight. The house of Karm Singh in which Dhanna Singh was staying was surrounded and a party detailed off to force the front door. When at about 10 a.m. of 25th the party entered the compound attached to the house, Dhanna Singh who is said to have been in a state of semi-intoxication was seen sitting on his *charpag* in the verandah. The two informers who were sleeping with Dhanna Singh bolted on hearing the noise of the approaching police. Dhanna Singh alive by this time to what was happening threatened the police with a revolver which was still in its leather holster. On receiving a lashi blow from Sub-Inspector Gulzara Singh he turned and ran. He had gone only some five yards when he tripped over a manger and was overpowered by the police. After a long struggle his mark VI Welby revolver was recovered from him. It was fully loaded and four loaded cartridges and an empty case were also recovered from the holster. After the recovery of the revolver Dhanna Singh with some difficulty was handcuffed. He was about to be searched when he was seen to make a violent jerking motion with his hands. At that moment the bomb which he had been carrying apparently in his right hand coat pocket exploded, Dhanna Singh's right side was blown away and he died instantaneously. Of the police standing round him five were killed instantaneously and fatal injuries were inflicted on a sixth. Those who were standing towards Dhanna Singh's feet and on his right side were struck. The others received only minor injuries. Mr. Herton received many other wounds in addition to the one which necessitated the amputation of his right foot. Mr. Jenkin was badly wounded in both the thighs, but fortunately the main artery escaped and it is expected that he will be well within a month.

ELECTIONS IN U. P.

SECURITY CONVICTION NOT A DISQUALIFICATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

In reply to the letter of Pundit Motilal Nehru to the Government of United Provinces regarding the eligibility for election of persons sentenced to imprisonment in default of furnishing security under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code, the Deputy Secretary to the Government says that the Returning Officers were being informed that such a sentence of imprisonment was not equivalent to a conviction or an offence and consequently a person so sentenced was not *ipso facto* disqualified for election.

Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda has been returned unopposed to the Legislative Assembly from the Surma Valley cum Shillong non-Mahomedan constituency.—(A.P.-

A GAYA SWARAJIST'S PROTEST.

Rai Hariprasad Lal of Gaya wires from Gaya under date the 31st October:—

"The first list of the Swaraj Party candidates for the Legislative Assembly has been published under the authority of the Swaraj Party Central Council, Allahabad in the "Patrika" of October 28th. I am struck to find certain names for Bihar and Orissa under different constituencies which is said to have been adopted by the Central Council without allowing these names to reach the Council through the proper channel, and thus frustrating the very object of the provincial organisations, which came into being as early as January 1923. Since such an adoption seems to me to be contrary to all rules and procedure so far issued by the Central Council on the subject I hereby beg to withdraw my name from the Swaraj Party candidature as a protest and want to stand for the Assembly all independently."

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

Much interest is being manifested in the city in regard to to-morrow's elections. The day has been declared a public holiday. Canvassing has been going on for some time past particularly for the past one week and candidates both to the Legislative Council and Indian Assembly have been busy making house to house visitations and announcing their candidature by means of posters and placards. To-day on the eve of elections there has been a great influx in number of posters. Altogether 77 polling stations have been arranged in the city, majority of them being corporation model schools and printed plans have been issued by the Commissioner for the guidance of the public. Police arrangements have also been made to preserve order. The Kotwal market in George Town one of the biggest markets in the city will be closed to-morrow to enable the stall keepers to vote for a particular candidate. Women are also active and are working in an organised manner in every division on behalf of particular candidates pledged to support women's cause.

AN ELECTION COMPLAINT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

At the High Court to-day Justice Page resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. S. N. Haldar questioned the decision of the returning officer in the matter of scrutiny of nomination papers. Mr. Haldar and Mr. S. N. Mullik, Chairman of Calcutta Corporation, were candidates for a seat on the Bengal Council from South Calcutta Constituency. At the time of scrutiny, Mr. Mallik raised an objection that Mr. Haldar's nomination should be rejected as it was undated, while Mr. Haldar objected to the acceptance of Mr. Mallik's nomination as he was a Government servant. The returning officer rejected Mr. Haldar's nomination and accepted Mr. Mallik's nomination. Mr. S. C. Roy on behalf of Mr. Haldar urged that no date was required in nomination. The position of the application was that there was no judicial decision on Mr. Haldar's objection and that the court had jurisdiction to rectify the mistake by issue of "Mandamus." Sir B. C. Mitter on behalf of Mr. Mallik and Advocate General on behalf of the returning officer raised a question of the jurisdiction of the High Court in election matters and said the remedy laid with the Election Commissioner. The case is proceeding.

LALA HARKISHEN LAL'S SUCCESSOR.

"A PERSISTENT RUMOUR."

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

It is persistently rumoured here that Lala Lal Chand of Rohtak, who recently resigned his seat as a member of the Council of State, will succeed Lala Harkishen Lal as Minister of Agriculture, but the news is lacking official confirmation.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 31.

The private secretary of Mashir-ul-mulk Hakim Ajmalkhan informs the press that Hakimji will undergo an operation of his eyes under expert medical advice on the 7th November at Delhi. Dr. Mathardass of Moga will attend on him. Hakimji will not therefore be available for treatment or even consultation from 3rd Nov. till the first week of December. People from outside seeking his advice or treatment are requested to note in order to save trouble and unnecessary expense of a long journey.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT BANDRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, October 29.

One of the most successful of Mr. Jayakar's and Mr. Trivedi's election campaign meetings was the one held on Sunday morning at Bandra in the Cinema de Luxe Theatre house. The attendance was satisfactory, a remarkable feature being that a very large crowd of Indian Christians of Bandra after their Sunday morning Church Services poured into the theatre and heard with rapt attention the long speech made by Mr. Jayakar, which was of great educative value.

At the very outset of his speech Mr. Jayakar frankly avowed that he could not deny that Dr. Paranjpye possessed brilliant talents and was a man of learning and culture. So what was extremely painful to one who really had his country's welfare at heart said the speaker was that a prodigy of such parts and position in life who had it in his power to do great service to his Motherland had wasted his opportunities and played into the hands of the bureaucracy.

Then the speaker proceeded to give some specific instances in which Dr. Paranjpye had played a sorry role in spite of all his pompous promises. He referred to the callous flogging of political prisoners—men of culture and education. Police Superintendent Carter's conduct towards Dr. Kapadia was also commented upon.

At the very outset of his speech Mr. Jaya-Mr. Trivedi said the previous speaker had left nothing for him to say after the exhaustive speech he had made, each and every word of which he fully endorsed. He (Mr. Trivedi) had done some Council work, and had specially studied the methods of bringing pressure the bear on ministers to do the right thing, and many a right thing had been done owing to such pressure only.

The Chairman, Mr. Vimadalal, then read a letter he had received from Mr. Natrajan stating his inability to attend the meeting owing to indisposition, but all the same he was in sympathy with the object of the meeting and wished that the two candidates would receive the fullest measure of public support. With a few well chosen words from the Chairman earnestly appealing to the audience to solidly stand by the two candidates, the meeting was brought to a close.

DR. PARANJPYE'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since electioneering campaigns were started in this Presidency by various parties and candidates, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, the Minister of Education, has become the centre of a stormy controversy. Dr. Paranjpye offers himself once more as a candidate of the University constituency. His past record and brilliant attainments are such that even his bitterest critic cannot deny them and consequently the gravamen against him refers to his administration during the last three years. Decency in public life demanded that a man of Dr. Paranjpye's sturdy patriotism and great self-sacrifice should be criticised in a manner that exhibited due regard for his great services. Unfortunately, one of his rivals in wooing the University constituency preferred altogether another manner and in his manifesto to the electors he tried to throw a good deal of mud at Dr. Paranjpye, forgetting at the same time to note down his own exploits, if any. The example that Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the candidate of the Swaraj Party, set so deliberately, has been emulated and over-done by his friends and during the last three months an organised campaign of misrepresentation and vituperation is being carried on against Dr. Paranjpye in the Press and on the platform. Dr. Paranjpye's reputation is securely based on the foundation of a life of disinterested sacrifice for, and devoted service of, his country. Such a reputation cannot be affected by the attack of angry scribblers in the Press or specialists in the art of vocal exercise who have been found wanting in everything else. And yet election time must not be treated as a normal time. It is admittedly a time propitious for excited feeling and unbalanced judgment. Repetition of falsehoods, ungentlemanly insinuations and faulty reasoning are likely to mislead at least some people and therefore a somewhat close examination of the charges levelled against Dr. Paranjpye would not be out of place at this juncture.

It is impossible and unnecessary to reply to all the critics of Dr. Paranjpye. Many of them appear evidently to be inspired and most of the remaining are making the best of the situation in the interest of the Party which has taken the vow of wrecking the Councils. One writer has written nearly half a dozen articles in a Bombay daily in the hospitable columns of which he has detailed to his own satisfaction the failures of Dr. Paranjpye. This writer seems to have a great belief in repetition, otherwise a little exercise of judicious brevity would have compressed his long yarn into half a column. He has tried to quote Dr. Paranjpye before he became a Minister; he also quotes half a dozen persons who spoke or wrote against Dr. Paranjpye during the last two or three years. He also refers to statistics and after doing all this he cannot but pronounce the verdict that Dr. Paranjpye had been a failure. He entirely ignores the conditions in which the Minister had to work; he does not even refer to the question whether any other gentleman would have done more and he does not try to find out whether from a comparative viewpoint Dr. Paranjpye is not the best of the three candidates that stand from the University. In his opinion the most important achievement of Dr. Paranjpye viz., the Compulsory Education Act is not an achievement at all and if it is, Dr. Paranjpye deserves no credit for it. The second charge is that Dr. Paranjpye went back on his promises and principles. Thirdly, there has been no educational progress during Dr. Paranjpye's regime but, on the other hand, there has been a regular retrogression. Fourthly, he betrayed the aided schools and lastly he practically discouraged the progress of secondary and higher education. There are many smaller complaints but these are the big ones and the broad ones.

In criticising the Minister's work certain stern facts have got to be faced. To ignore them is to start with altogether wrong premises and conclusions drawn from such premises are bound to be worthless and nonsensical. Dr. Paranjpye's critics conveniently forget three fundamental factors of the situation and they can do so because their programme consists of wrecking the Councils which means that they are not a bit anxious to improve the situation. The worse it becomes the better for them. What thoughtful people have to take into account is the limitations imposed by the Reforms Act. Those who went to the Councils and accepted office in 1920 did so after fully knowing and accepting for the time those limitations and to criticise them because they did not carry out the programme of the Swaraj Party which formed no part of their own programme is rather strange. The whole trick of the Swaraj Party lies in the loud declaration of their candidates that they would not accept office, because to accept office is to accept grave responsibility under diarchy and that is undoubtedly indigestible food for the Swaraj Party. Secondly, the financial stringency of the last few years is wellknown. The Ministers were not responsible for it. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla could spend liberally on education in his time, because he worked in comparatively prosperous years. To ask for costly reforms, to ask for strict economy and to refuse to bear more taxation and to insist upon all these three simultaneously is very difficult process and no administrator of whatever party and whatever capacity will be able to satisfy all the factors in it. Thirdly, the temper of the Legislative Council had to be reckoned with. A block vote was usually in favour of the progress of Primary Education, even at the cost of secondary and higher education. Very often the Minister had no choice in the matter. A limited amount of money cannot be spent in every direction in a liberal manner. Then the critic has tried to make out that in 1921-1922 the number of students in Primary Schools decreased. He should have known why it decreased. That was a year in which N. C. O. movement flourished most and it was responsible for inducing or rather seducing many boys to leave Government schools, and for a time they were made to join National schools. For that, it is the N. C. O. movement that must be held responsible and not the Minister of Education. Then he states that Dr. Paranjpye had practically no spontaneous desire to push on Compulsory Education and it was the Council that made him do it. This charge is amusing but it is also unfortunate. The Ministers have to fight the bureaucracy from within; they can compel it to accept large measures only if they could have the aggresive support of the Legislative Council. This is a fundamental of Indian politics at the present stage. To misinterpret it in a light unfavourable to the Ministers may be good party tactics but it is certainly not honest politics. In any province a Minister could push on a measure with great vigour only when he was backed up by the Legislative Council. With regard to the Compulsory Education Bill, it must be admitted by every fair-minded person that it is a monumental achievement of Dr. Paranjpye's. Much is made about Dr. Paranjpye's going back upon his promise to give three-fourths of the expenditure by a local Body on Education and substituting two-thirds for it. This substitution applied only to the increased amount of expenditure and the actual difference arrived at in this way in case of each aided institution was negligible. As a matter of fact, several Local Boards were in a position to bear the increased costs, and after all the grant of two-thirds of expenditure was the minimum and not the maximum that Government was bound to pay and the Minister made it quite clear at the time that if a case was made out for a larger grant in any instance, the Government would be prepared to consider it. The attempt to show that during the last three years educational expenditure had not increased is rather futile. Cuts were undoubtedly made in the Ministerial Departments. It is well-known that the Bombay Government undertook to retrench expenditure to the extent of 60 lakhs as a result of the refusal of the Legislative Council to vote additional taxation. In carrying out the undertaking all the Departments of Government had to agree to cut down their expenditure to the extent of 5 per cent and and the Minister of Education was forced by virtue of this understanding to retrench expenditure in his department. As a member of Government he had no other alternative. The critic quotes a dozen instances of Ministerial sins. Exposition of one or two of them will suffice to show their untenable character. Much is made of the abolition of the Poona High School. As a matter of fact it was due to be abolished 25 years ago. It was not needed in Poona with the heavy expenditure it entailed and it is rather surprising that hostile critics of Government and enthusiastic supporters of national schools should make a parade of their sentimental feelings towards a merely Government Institution simply for the purpose of discrediting Dr. Paranjpye. The Elphinstone Middle School is really amalgamated with the High School and to describe that process as abolition is rather strange, to say the least of it. This is a flagrant illustration of the kind of misrepresentations in which certain critics have been gleefully indulging. Most of the abolitions held up to public view were sanctioned and insisted upon by the Retrenchment Committee of the Legislative Council and the Minister had to carry them out. If blame for this is to be fairly distributed largest share of it must go to the Retrenchment Committee. Reference has already been made to the effects of the N. C. O. movement on school-going children and the statistics that are triumphantly quoted to discredit the Minister in this connection bear eloquent testimony to the deplorable and vicious results of that movement.

A few words may be added in regard to the starving of Secondary Education. The Minister has been charged with having pampered the Services and neglected the lower ranks. The Services Posts are not created by the Minister who admittedly tried to put many properly qualified Indians into them. Is that tantamount to the pampering of the Services or their Indianization? Then he is charged with having abolished a post in the Sydenham College. That any rate shows that Dr. Paranjpye has not been fond of creating new fat salaried posts. With regard to the aided schools let the critics point out a single instance of a school having been closed during the period since the grant was reduced.

It is unnecessary to multiply instances of inaccurate and unfair criticism that is being levelled at Dr. Paranjpye. The cold but illuminating facts that he has recorded in his second manifesto to his electors seem to have disturbed the mental equilibrium of his opponents, who are determined to support one who has had practically no public career and whose life is made of promises that have not been realised, of work that has not been done, of expectations that have never been fulfilled. But the graduate electors are not an ignorant class and they are not likely to be swayed by demagogic denunciation or unworthy attacks upon an educationist who is an ornament to the Bombay University and to this Presidency. Never has in the election campaign Dr. Paranjpye uttered a single word of disparagement about opponents. His appeal to his electors is based upon merits of his own case and not on the demerits of his opponents. It is his sincerity, straightforwardness and downright honesty that have strongly appealed to his countrymen. He stands before his electors with his great record of solid work achieved in the midst of embarrassing conditions and they may fairly be expected to express the fullest confidence in him at the ensuing election by returning him by a very large majority to the Legislative Council.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. JOSHI.

DUTY OF GRADUATE VOTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the 5th November, the graduates of the University of Bombay will be called upon to elect their representative for the Bombay Legislative Council. Whom will they elect? Will they elect one, who represents the most advanced political party in the country, who was a colleague of Mahatma Gandhi and Deshbandhu Das in the inquiry of the Punjab atrocities, who gave up his most lucrative legal practice in response to the call of the National Congress, who is one of the people and who is found clad in Swadeshi clothes, in Swadeshi style or will they elect one who has merged himself completely in the bureaucracy, who views all questions from standpoint of the bureaucracy and who is always found clad in foreign clothes and in foreign style?

Will the graduates of the University of Bombay elect as their representative one

(1) Who has put the nation-building Educational Department placed in his charge twenty five years backwards?

(2) Who is responsible for the closing of secondary schools and training institutions for primary teachers?

(3) Who is responsible for the increase of fees in secondary schools and colleges, nay even in the vernacular final examination the candidates for which are none other than starving villagers?

(4) Who is responsible for depriving poor primary teachers under training of their stipends?

(5) Who is responsible for sending home graduates of five and six years' service in the Educational Department in the name of retrenchment?

(6 Who is responsible for depriving poor primary teachers of the Ahmedabad Municipality of their service of 2 years and more for the only offence of preferring municipal service to Government service?

(7) Who is responsible for treating teachers as political suspects and confirmed criminals by asking the certificate of good conduct from the District Magistrate before employing them in Government Service or semi-Government schools for the only offence of previously serving in the National Schools?

(8) Who is responsible for refusing to sanction the cheap tender of a Swadeshi Press in preference to a more costly tender of a European press on the excuse that the proprietor of the Swadeshi press holds extreme political views?

(9) Who is responsible for voting for flogging the prisoners, not excluding the political prisoners?

(10) who is responsible for not granting that freedom in the matter of selecting text-books to Head Masters and Managers of the recognized schools for which he himself fought strenuously seven years ago?

(11) Who is responsible for the supersession of the Municipalities in Gujarat and thereby inflicting a severe blow on the delicate plants of National Education and Local self-Government for the only offence of trying to free their schools from Government supervision and Government control?

(12) Who was part and parcel of the Government of Bombay and, therefore voting for him means putting their seal of approval to all the actions of Government in these three years, one of which was the the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi?.—Yours, etc.

GRADUATE VOTER.

DR. VIEGAS' CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In this electioneering campaign, Dr. Viegas should have abstained from bringing in the question of the Indian Co-operative S.N. Co. In his speech reported yesterday in the local papers, he is said to have said, that "he had never sought election, and had refused to serve as a Director of the Co-operative S.N. Co., and it was only his anxiety to serve the poor people, that had sent him on the Board of Directors."! Now, Sir, his name was advertised in various papers for weeks as one of the proposed Directors! Dr. Viegas attended the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders convened under the presidentship of the Administrator-General. Dr. Viegas did not raise any objection, when his name, along with the others, was proposed for the Directorate; and he actually voted for the resolution, as can be seen from the correspondence of his own admirer Mr. S. Fernandes in the "O Amigo do Povo Goano" of the 14th instant! Where does Mr. Viegas' refusal come in? And as regards Dr. Viegas' solicitude for the poor shareholders, I was more than surprised and grieved to see him defending the management for the last three years—a management, that has not issued its Report for the last two years—a management, that constantly went to Court—a management that flouted the wishes of the shareholders and summoned, nay kept in readiness, police officers at the Annual General meetings and thus passed the Report with Police officers standing near the dais! Did Dr. Viegas raise a protest against this unusual procedure? No! Did he pay any heed to the protest of a large number of shareholders? No! And what is the net result to-day? No Profits! No Dividends? But losses and low Bank Balance!—Yours, etc., October, 30.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

COUNCIL FOR COORG.

GOVT. INDIA'S NOTIFICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary published this evening notifies that the provisions of the Government of India Act relating to the Legislative Councils of Lieutenant Governors and those of subsection (1) of section 77 of the Act are extended to the province of Coorg also in like manner as they apply to a new Lieutenant Governorship. The Coorg electoral rules are published and it is notified that the Legislative Council of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg would consist of (1) fifteen elected members and (2) five members nominated by the Chief Commissioner of whom four shall be officials and one shall be a person nominated to represent the following communities, namely Holiyas, Kurubas, Maddigas, and Yeravas, provided that the Chief Commissioner may, for the purpose of any bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Council, nominate one person having special knowledge or experience of the subject matter of the bill and that person shall, in relation to the Bill, have for the period for which he is nominated, all the rights of a member of the Council, and shall be in addition to the members above referred to. The presence of at least eight members shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Council for the exercise of its powers.

The Punjab Government has sanctioned a reward of one square (sic) of land to the heirs of five of the constables who lost their lives from the explosion of a bomb on the occasion of Dhanna Singh's arrest, the sixth constable left no heirs, but only aged parents who will be given a monetary pension.

Sardar Sahib Hardial Singh, Magistrate, First Class convicted on the 29th instant one Mubarik Ali under section 324 I.P.C. for having inflicted injury on a Hindu youth during the recent communal riots in Amritsar and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 100 fine or to four months further imprisonment in default.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S REVIEW.

In the course of his address to the Canadian Bar Association in Montreal on "International Law as the Great War has left it recently, Lord Birkenhead said:—

Until the month of August, 1914, it was generally, though not quite completely, true that the civilized nations of the world had, over a long period of time, combined to increase the authority of international law. Indeed, from the days of Grotius there had, until ten years ago, been discernible a hardening tendency upon the "legal" side of a body of doctrine which never, of course, could, except metaphorically, be called law at all. The science of law has, throughout the ages, been the subject of much cultivated and learned controversy. But when the analysists like Austin had completed their analysis, and the historians like Maine had completed their histories, there emerged from their co-operative activities a general recognition among writers upon jurisprudence that, whatever other quality is demanded by the conception of law, that of compulsive assertion by a superior is vital and indispensable. In other words, a law is not a law unless someone superior to yourself can penalize and chastise you for its breach.

The earliest writers upon the subject of international law were not only masters of casuistry; not only consummate dialecticians; they were also golden, incorrigible optimists. For they found Europe as we may even find it to-morrow—a welter of savagery, a scene of desolation and abomination, amid which the garnered treasures of Greek and Roman civilization had perished.

To a man like Grotius, with a mind incredibly powerful and versatile, too shrewd for self-illusion, it must have been plain how slow, how painful, and how precarious must be the development of the tiny seedling which he planted with so much courage and so much hope. For many passages of his immortal work make it plain that he realised that it was not, and probably never would be, possible to assimilate international law to municipal law. And yet, with a bold and generous vision, he lavished all the powers of an incredibly well-endowed mind upon the attempt to fling an atmosphere of law around the moral code upon which, as he clearly saw, the whole fabric of future civilization might, and almost certainly would, depend. Peering into the future, this remarkable man must almost certainly have reasoned to himself somewhat in this way.—

MORAL PRECEPTS.

International law can never become a real law unless and until there is formed a concourse of nations able to agree upon that which shall be law; resolved to enforce it upon recalcitrant members; and armed, by mutual agreement, with the material force necessary to restrain and coerce those members of the international family who disobey its decrees. Such a League of Nations (I think Grotius may have said to himself) is little likely to raise in this imperfect world. But some progress is possible. The moral precepts which ought as surely to guide the actions of nations as those of individuals may be so camouflaged as law (though I hardly think he used the word) that in time the majority of civilized nations will tend more and more to accord to these moral precepts the actual authority of law. They will do so, I hope, because the majority in most countries will prefer to act morally rather than immorally. They will do so, at any rate, I believe, because most sensible statesmen will realize that on the whole it pays to behave decently and in the manner which most moral and educated men admit to be decent. The great fathers of international law would undoubtedly have expressed their meaning more formally, more lengthily, more eloquently, and perhaps I may be allowed to add, more pompously, but I am on certain ground, which I could justify by unlimited quotations, when I claim that their general outlook upon the nascent science to which they contributed so much genius and so much hope was of the kind which I have indicated. Optimists they undoubtedly were. All pioneers have been. No pioneers have ever brought more enthusiasm to a more tangled and more hopeless jungle.

Twenty-five years ago I wrote a small work upon the subject of international law, in which I attempted a definition of that science. To-day it would be necessary that I should rewrite it. To-day I should define international law as that body of doctrine which civilized nations, until quite recently, had believed to be binding upon them with a force and authority comparable to that which in their own systems is conceded to their own law. This definition, of which I sorrowfully record my own conviction that it is neither cynical nor pessimistic, suggests some sombre observations. Hundreds of years have passed since the great pioneers addressed themselves to a Herculean task—hundreds of years of Christianity and civilization; and yet to-day the cruel and poignant truth confronts him who cares to understand the truth that the Great War very nearly demonstrated the moral bankruptcy of that system which had been laboriously and painfully compiled by the humanitarian and intellectual efforts of centuries. The most familiar and elementary weakness of international law had, of course, always been that it formally recognized in war a permitted system of litigation. Implicit in this recognition was that the result of such a war, whatever its moral quality, possessed, even if by usurpation, the function of the Judge. And accordingly, a nation which put its quarrel to the hazard of the sword established its legal, as apart from its moral, position by its successful employment. This was the reason which led the cynical, unscrupulous, but powerful mind of Bismarck to pour constant contempt upon international law and its professors. "Find me an argument founded upon international law," he cried, "and I will find you a professor to answer it." And so the nation which worshipped in the world of abstract thought Treitschke, and in the world of action Bismarck, grew intelligibly contemptuous of a creed which perforce admitted that success constituted immorality. And so there arose in Europe a Power calculating reckless, unscrupulous, which laughed at The Hague Conferences while it attended them; which looked only to the sharpness of its sword and to the disciplined strength of its great battalions.

After referring to Submarines and Poison Gas, Lord Birkenhead continued:—

I am fuly conscious that the whole tenor of my observations is one of gloomy presage to the future of civilization, but my counsel, such as it is, has no value if it be not frankly and honestly given. There was, indeed, a dream, affording to sanguine minds the prospect of a golden hope, when President Wilson held out the assurance that the United States of America would adhere to a League of Nations which could have made international law a reality and armed its prescriptions with a sanction. I myself, unfortunately, have not a sanguine mind, or at least not an over-sanguine one, and I never for one moment believed that President Wilson would be successful in inducing the American people to undertake responsibilities alien to its traditions, and only with great difficulty to be reconciled with its interests. And, accordingly, I incurred no small degree of censure by directing attention, in an address which I delivered to the New York Bar Association, to the difficulties which principally from the American point of view, seemed to me to make its adoption difficult, if not impossible. Unhappily, my premonitions were justified. I wish that my critics had been right and I had been wrong. But I know then very clearly that I was right and that they were wrong.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Who, for instance, with the claim to be still at large, could have supposed that the United States of America would have submitted to the League of Nations for imperative decision the question of Japanese immigration in her Western provinces? It is a very noble thing to be an idealist; but it is, on the whole, more useful to be a realist. If the League of Nations had been practicable in the sense that the United States of America would have done everything necessary to make it a success—in the sense, to be more precise, that the United States of America would have contributed her share of the military and naval force necessary to enforce its decisions—a fair opportunity would at least have been given to a dazzling experiment. Then, and then only, might international law have become law in the only sense in which any law is law. But even so, I hesitate, while I would have welcomed the experiment, to predict with complete conviction that it would have succeeded. Would immunity, even so, have been attainable in any grave decision which required instruments of coercion? And, in a supreme clash of nations and of interests, would anything else have happened except that a new world war would have developed with ailnements more clearly defined?

My conclusion, therefore, though sombre, are, I believe, sensible and cautious. Mankind is a combative animal. The world still holds precious incalculable prizes for those who have the will to conquer and the manhood to die. Nations will still be found willing to put all to the hazard; men will still be found in those nations willing to die. And so the survival of the fit and the elimination of the unfit will still proceed, and all that we, who call ourselves international lawyers, can hope to do is to carry in hands less puissant the torch of Grotius, and preach to an indifferent world the creed that in the long run violence and illegality do not pay; that, to a nation, the white escutcheon of unsullied morality is as priceless as to an individual, and that the Sermon on the Mount was not the idle chatter of a thoughtless Man.

B.B. & C.I. RY. EMPLOYEES.

A REGIME OF ARBITRARY DISMISSAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31.

A meeting of the District Staff committee was held under the presidentship of Mr. Smith, D.T.S. Grant Road and Mr. Vasanji Gopalji Desai, to consider the serious situation created on the B.B. and C.I. Railway by reason of arbitrary and illegal dismissal of Mr. Chotubhai Desai, Deputy Station Master, Andheri, and Mr. Mohanlal Patel, chief clerk, D.T.S., Bulsar.

Prominent members raised a question about the propriety of the prohibition of railway men's meeting on railway premises and whether Rule 43 of the General Traffic Rules which clearly applied to meetings of a political nature could be so interpreted as to include meetings of railway men. Mr. Smith categorically disallowed the question and is reported to have made an undignified remark about Mr. Vasanji's motive. He refused even to take note of these proceedings and on Mr. Vasanji pressing for a note Mr. Smith threatened to put him up before the Traffic Superintendent. Later, at a meeting of the Central Staff committee held at Baroda under the presidentship of Mr. Ball, Traffic Superintendent Bombay, Mr. Vasanji brought a motion of adjournment with a view to discuss the serious question of these dismissals but the same was not considered. Mr. Vasanji has thereupon resigned his membership of both the committees.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT BALLIA

The Chairman of the Municipal Board, Ballia writes to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

"I want to hold an Industrial Exhibition along with the big Dadri Fair which is annually held here under the Management of the Municipal Board of Ballia from 20th November 1923. It is proposed to collect best samples of Khaddar, handwoven Thread, Charkhas and Handmade or Swadeshi articles of general Industry. The success of the Exhibition depends much on your kind support. I therefore request you kindly to issue directions to your District Committees to send the best Exhibits from their Districts and to send me a list of the same beforehand to arrange for necessary stalls. The Exhibits should arrive here at least a week before the opening of the Exhibition. The Railway Freight and other expenses in connection therewith will be paid by the Board. Suitable prizes will also be given for good Exhibits."

GOVERNOR AT DHRANGADHRA.

OPENING CEREMONY OF SALT WORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHRANGADHRA, October 30.

The formal opening of the Kuda [illegible] tension railway was performed by His Excellency by blowing a golden whistle and waving a specially embroidered flag. The special train then travelled over the new tract to Kuda. This line, which is fourteen miles in length, will be exclusively reserved for goods traffic, salt from the Kuda salt stores, from the State quarries being the principal goods carried. At Kuda a fleet of cars was in readiness and a large party motored out to the salt pans. Here far out in the windy spaces of the Runn of Cutch where, far away on the right, the guests could see an alluring mirage of palms and water, had been erected a gorgeous shamiana wherein the opening ceremony was performed. His Excellency's arrival was heralded with the usual honours and salutes after which, accompanied by Lady Lloyd and H. H. the Maharaja, he took his seat upon the dais. His Highness in inviting His Excellency to perform the opening ceremony of the Sir George Lloyd salt works as they are to be called, said that the works were of great antiquity dating back to the time of the Moghul Rule. The salt works were definitely guaranteed by the Emperor Aurangzeb by an Imperial Firman still in the archives of the State. Since then the State had manufactured hard grained Baragara salt; but to safeguard the Imperial revenues the manufacture of salt was closed down in 1900. By again granting him the right of manufacture said His Highness, the Government had as it were acknowledged that the Imperial revenue was safe in his keeping and that the confidence would never be abused and he would strive to prevent the removal of untaxed salt from his salt works, not only to the British territory but in his State and others of Kathiawar. The Maharaja expressed his gratitude to His Excellency for his kind consideration and help in this matter. His Excellency then drew the first bucket of brine from the well and declared the works open. A beautifully engraved gold replica of this bucket in the form of a rose bowl mounted on a stand with the specimen of the salt obtained from the works was then presented to His Excellency.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Addressing the gathering in the shamiana, Sir George Lloyd said: Your Highness has been pleased to attribute to me a large share in the negotiations which have resulted in the performance of the ceremonies [illegible] but I [illegible] claim [illegible] the [illegible] India the proposal made to Your Highness' Durbar and have submitted them with as accurate and impressive a statement as possible of the objections which could be urged against the proposals and the adverse consequences which might result from them. I am very glad, however, that the Government of India were not unduly impressed by the statement and it is to our credit, at least that we informed them in addition to sending them this statement that we had no objection on our part to the proposals of the Durbar being accepted. I think I may claim also that when the Government of India's sanction was received to the general proposition I saw to it that no time was lost by the Government of Bombay in settling and putting in definite form the detailed terms of the necessary agreement. I remember that your Highness came in person to Poona at that time bringing the Dewan Mansingh with you as a reinforcement in order to stimulate my efforts and I hope that these efforts were sufficiently vigorous to satisfy even Your Highness.

The history of the case is a curious one but the details are better known to your Highness than to anyone else and I need not dwell on it longer than to remark that it reflects extreme credit upon your Highness' diplomacy and skill in negotiation for it all will be within your Highness' memory that the whole question was first brought under re-examination because certain complaints that the agreement of 1900 was not being strictly observed by the Dhrangadhra Darbar and that a re-examination has now led by mysterious paths to the complete reversal of the 1900 agreement and the concession to this State of all the rights which it had surrendered under that agreement.

MORVI STATE AND GEVERNOR'S VISIT

The following telegram was sent on behalf of the Morvi residents in Bombay to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, camp, Porbandar, on the 27th October:—"His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Camp, Porbandar.

Morvi subjects residing in Bombay while most cordially welcoming your Excellency and Lady Lloyd to their birthplace on 29th instant most humbly pray that Your Excellency's visit will result in the good both of the state and its subjects AAA the Judicial Educational and Health Departments of Morvi are in the most primitive condition trade and Industry are hampered by reckless taxation and indiscreet restrictions and greed of the ruler to amass large personal fortune your Excellency will be surprised to learn direct and indirect tax on cotton is 60 per cent advalorem AAA Morvi subjects remember with grateful thanks Your Excellency's very able and giriding speech at Rajpot at the time of Your Excellency's last visit and most humbly pray Your Excellency will advise His Highness Thakore Saheb of Morvi to adopt British principles of administration and justice."

The District Traffic Superintendent, Khandwa Road wires: Owing to heavy rain and tank near the line bursting the line between Vizianagram and Gajapatinagar breached for nine telegraph posts at 2 hours last night. Transhipment is impossible at present. The probable duration of block is forty hours but it depends on the weather. All traffic suspended.

LITERATURE AND ART

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

VOLUMES OF TAGORE'S WORKS:—Poems from Tagore, the King of the Dark Chamber, Mashi, the Home and the World, Personality, Sacrifice, and Fugitive. (Indian edition published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., 1 Re. each).

These volumes would form an ideal gift to lover of Tagore, or to one who desires a loser acquaintance. "Poems from Tagore," which has an interesting, informing, and very sympathetic introduction by Mr. C. F. Andrews contains selections from Gitanjali, the Gardener, the Crescent Moon, Fruit-gathering, Cycle of Spring, and other poetic collections of Tagore. These songs have sung their way to the ends of the earth. They have taken the golden noons, the soft, sweet, warm, starlit nights of India to the coldest and remotest parts of Northern Europe. Besides, there is the story of the King of the Dark Chamber" with its solemn beauty. And "Mahi," stories of life in Bengal, tragic tales some of these and others written in a lighter vein. In "The Home and the World" each of the principal actors tells his or her tale. Bimala begins: "Mother, to-day there comes back to my mind the vermilion mark at the parting of your hair, the sari which you used to wear with its wide red border, and those wonderful eyes of yours, full of depth and peace." Her husband, Nikhil, voices some of Tagore's noblest thoughts and aspirations: "What I really feel is this, that those who cannot find food for their enthusiasm in a knowledge of their country as it actually is, or those who cannot love men just because they are men,—who needs must shout and deify their country in order to keep up their excitement—these love excitement more than their country." "Personality" is a series of essays and seeks to answer the query; What is Art? Tagore tells us "In Art the person in us is sending its answers to the Supreme Person who reveals Himself to us in a world of endless beauty across the lightless world of facts." "Sacrifice," consists of four plays, Sanyasi, Malini, The King and the Queen, and 'Sacrifice' which gives the book its title. The plays are jewelled with beautiful passages. In Sanyasi: "The night grows dark and desolate. It sits like a woman forsaken—those stars [illegible] Malini is a King's [illegible]ndemned by those in- [illegible] her.

[illegible] reader at least, is the best [illegible]ndranath Tagore's volumes. "That [illegible]ents when you sang your songs to [illegible] as my pride knows, my Poet, you will ever remember that I listened and lost my heart."

SCIENCE AT BENARES.

The literary tradition in India has attractions of centuries, being so to say bred in the bones of the intellectual classes. The mechanical and practical aspects of science and modern discoveries have the merit of transmuting base metal ultimately into gold. Modern science has surpassed the expectations of the mythical philosopher's stone. Nevertheless to every 100 schools with a literary syllabus there is hardly one in India which draw pupils devoted to science. This is a strong argument in the armoury of the pro-Indian detached thinker to combat the suggestion that the Indian is more mercenary than other peoples of the world. If the Indian mind were not by nature susceptible to influence higher than those of the practical mundane plane, we should be at a loss to explain the persistent phenomena of Indian young men being fascinated by the study of books, which have from the standpoint of the utilitarian the result of word—spinning, more word—spinning and still more word—spinning.

The prospectus of the Benares Hindu University relating to the Department of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy recently issued has a few introductory lines by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, which establish both the urgency of scientific training of our youth and the method whereby the ways and means are procurable. "If only the coal mine owners in India", says the Pandit, "were to set aside one pie per ton of coal sold for the Mining school that serves them, there would be a handsome and regular revenue of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum. And if the owners of the mines of other minerals and owners of metallurgical works were to espouse the cause of higher mining and matallurgical education in India in a similar manner, the establishment of a first-rate mining and matallurgical college in India, comparable with those in Europe, America and Japan would be assured, with the financial burden thereof falling on the appropriate party in a well-distributed manner."

The head of the Department is Professor N. P. Gandhi, M.A., B. Sc., and the information which is supplied in the prospectus will be appreciated by the parents and guardians of hundreds of our young men whose means do not permit of their being sent out to Western countries for training which would enable them to develop the resources of this country.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM.

An Appeal for the Cow by Baba Must Ram Das (Charles William de Russette). Simla.

This appeal is written from a purely Hindu stand-point, though with great moderation and breadth of view. There is a general agreement now on the problem of the preservation of cows, but the question is how it is to be done. Though Hindus, Muslims and Parsis favour the prevention of cow slaughter, the problem is difficult to solve. That a large number of Mahomedans use beef daily is undoubted and to them it is an economic question; that, for the agricultural prosperity of India a large number of cattle is required is equally certain. Can India arrive at a "via media" on this question? It is pertinent to observe, however, that the cow question does not arise in Indian States, whether they are Muslim or Hindu, but only in British India. On this matter Mahatma Gandhi always remarked that the right and final solution of the problem would only be arrived at when Hindu-Moslem unity was an accomplished fact. He wrote. "We say nothing to the English in India for whose sake hundreds of cows are slaughtered daily. Our Rajas do not hesitate to provide beef to their English guests. Our protection of cow, therefore, extends to rescuing her from Mussalman hands. This reverse method of cow protection had led to endless feuds and bad blood between Hindus and Mussalmans. It has probably caused greater slaughter of cows than would have been the case if we had began the propaganda in the right manner. We should have commenced as we ought now to commence, with ourselves and cover the land with useful propaganda leading to kindness in the treatment of cattle and scientific knowledge in the construction of farms, dairies and pinjrapoles. We should devote our attention to propaganda amongst Englishmen in the shape of inducing them voluntarily to abandon beef or if they will not do so at least to be satisfied with imported beef. We should secure the prohibition of export of cattles from India and we should adopt means of increasing and purifying our milk supply. I have not a shadow of doubt that if we proceed along these sane lines, we should secure voluntary Mussalman support and when we have ceased to compel them to stop killing cows on their festival days we should find that they have no occasion for insisting on killing them. Any show of force on our part must lead to retaliation and acerbation of feeling. We may not make Mussalman or anybody respect our feeling, just or otherwise, by force. We can really do so by exciting their fellow-feeling." This in short contains the whole philosophy of cow preservation, and no wiser words were uttered. It is not by any insurgent methods that the Hindus can ever induce their Mussalman brethren to stop killing cows. But as Mahatma Gandhi pertinently asked, what have the Hindus themselves done for the preservation of the cow? In no country in the world are cattle so famished looking, and so badly treated. There are no dairy farms worth-speaking about. There are no breeding farms for improving cattle. Our 'pinjrapoles' reflect little credit on the Hindu community. Even supposing that Muslims stop eating beaf will it be possible for Indians to induce the Englishmen to do likewise? But greater than the cow question is the question of Hindu-Muslim unity, whose solution alone can solve the question of cow-protection. Mr. de Russette himself admits that his appeal to the Viceroy fell on deaf ears, and that the department which is presided over by a Brahmin, Sir B. N. Sarma, could give no promise of any improvement in that direction. The cow question is dear to the heart of every true Indian since the cow is sacred to every Hindu but the question must be solved in a tolerant and brotherly spirit. It must in a word, be made a national not a communal question.

"IRAN-SHAHAR"

The "Iran Shahar," the finest monthly published in Persia either in Iran or abroad continues to maintain its elevated plane of useful information. As the object of the Proprietor-Editor, Mirza Hussain Kazem Zadeh, is the unification of Persia, any reference to religious fanaticism is rigorously ruled out. Perhaps the Persians who are divided among themselves but who have generally presented a solid front in the face of foreigners will be delighted to note that the Editor and all the contributors to the journal endeavour to look at the resplendant past of Persia, the unhappy present and the not promiseless future, not from the standpoint of narrow sectarianism but exclusively as the sons of the country whose prosperity is their undivided objective.

Far from being a dry antiquarian magazine, it provides some of the most thoughtful contributions we have seen anywhere in Persian on the problems of the present. There are articles on youth and the youngman of Perisa, on the soul of Cyrus, on youngmen and the education of Persian womanhood, on the health culture of the women of Persia. Among the contributions, which appeal particularly to the Parsis are the attractive lines on the ruins of Madayan, the commentary on the famous poem of Khagani on this melancholy monument of the Sassanian times, and on Kabus Washamgir. We would not discourage the study of German, but considering the expansion which English is having of late, the recommendation of a study not of German-Persian but English—Persian vocabulary may be advisable. We have here an inspiring biography of Syed Jamaluddin Afaghani.

In the illustrations, the printing and the ease and purity of language "Iran Shahar" continues to maintain its supremacy in the contemporary literature of Persia. It is *facile princeps* among the periodicals in Persian, though as far the contents and style and spirit of unifying equality go it scarcely excels the "Fahohar" of Teheran. We must defer to a subsequent issue a detailed notice of the latter. Not only Parsi schools but all educational institutions of India stand to gain by placing into juvenile hands the "Iran Shahar" and "Fahohar."

A LIST FOR THE BOOKBUYER.

POLITICS AND ECONOMIC.

The Nations of To-Day: a new history of the world, Edited by John Buchan, Japan By J. H. Longford (Hodder & Stoughton 18s.)

The Revolution in Ireland. (1906-1923) By W. Alison Phillips. (Longmans 12s. 6d.).

If Labour Rules: By Philip Snowden (Labour Publishing Co. 1s.).

The Federation of British Industries: Studies in Labour and Capital, prepared by the Labour Research Department. (Labour Publishing Co., 2s. 6d.).

BIOGRAPHY AND LITERATURE.

Changes and Chances: By H. W. Nevinson (Nisbet 15s.).

The Last Years of H. M. Hyndman: By Rosalind T. Hyndman (Grant Richards 10s. 6d.).

Success: a drama, By A. A. Milne (Chatto and Windus 5s.).

Young Felix: By Frank Swinnerton (Hutchinson 7s. 6.).

SCIENCE AND TRAVEL.

Essays of a Biologist. By Julian Huxley (Chatto and Windus 7s. 6d.).

The Assault on Mount Everest. By Br.-General Hon. C. G. Bruce and others. (Arnold 25s.).

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Changes and Chances by H. W. Nevinson (Nisbet- 15s.)

Home and the School, by Prof. M. M. Gidwani, published by Sunshine Publishing House, Bombay, Price 1-8-0.

Fombombo, by T. S. Stribling, published by Nisbet and Co. Ltd., London, Price 7-6-0 net.

Brighter Intervals, by Gordon Phillips, published by Nisbet and Co. Ltd., London, Price 5/ net.

The Cotton Growing Countries—Production and Trade, published by the General Secretary, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Journal of the Indian Economic Society, Nos. 1, 2, published by Prof. C. N. Vakil, Indian Economic Society's Office, Bombay 4.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government—Budget Note for the year 1333 Fasli, published by the Finance Member, Nizam's State, Secunderabad.

Knotty Cricket Problems Solved, by J. S. Warden, Thakurdwar, Bombay, Price Rs. 5.

Oral Evidence given by the representatives of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., before the Tariff Board, published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

Tariff Board—Statement and Notes received from the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

Bombay Presidency Motor Guide, published by the Government of Bombay.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messrs. Allenson announce a second edition of "Life's True Values," the volume which they published during the spring containing the selected articles from the Saturday issues of "The Times." Another volume of these articles will be issued early in the new year.

The centenary collection of essays on "Byron the Poet," which is being edited by W. A. Briscoe, is announced for publication by the Broadway House in January next. The contributors include Lord Haldane, Professor H. J. C. Grierson, Sir A. Quiller-Couch, George Saintsbury, William Archer, Marie Corelli, and many others.

"What is Man?" by Professor J. Arthur Thomson, which Messrs Methuen are about to publish, is written mainly from the biological point of view for the general reader who wishes to know how the subject is viewed by modern science in the light of the latest knowledge.

Three new volumes will shortly be added by Messrs. Kegan Paul to their "International Library of Psycology, Philosophy, and Scientific Method," including the first American contribution to a series which has already published books by Austrian, Dutch, and Italian writers—"Chance, Love, and Logic: Philosophical Essays." by C.S. Pierce, edited with an introduction by Morris R. Cohen, and accompanied by a supplementary essay on "The Pragmatism of Pierce," by John Dewey. The other two volumes are: "Speculations: Essays on Humanism and the philosophy of art," by T.E. Hulme, edited by Herbert Read, with a frontispiece by Jacob Epstein; and "Individual Psycology," by Dr. Alfred Adler.

In addition to Lord Balfour's new book "Theism and Though—Being a Study in Familiar Beliefs," continuing and completing the line of thought contained in his first course of Gifford Lecutres, and "A Man Finished," in which Giovanni Papini brings the story of his life to the point where he could not believe in anything; Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's announcements in religion and theology include a volume entitled "The Sheer Folly of preaching," by the Rev. Alexander Macoll; and "Imperialistic Religion and the Religion of Democracy: A Study in Social Psycology," by Dr. W. Adams Brown, intended as a sequel to Professor William James's "Varieties of Religious Experience," taking up the discussion where Professor James leaves off.

"Tom Mann's Memoirs," covering his full life story, with a good deal of characteristic observation on current problems and personalities, will be issued by the Labour Publishing Company towards the end of next month.

(Continued from column 4.)

"Ram-Lila" or its modern version as seen in the "co-operative" drama recently staged by the amateurs of the Aminbhavi Co-operative Society, Dharwar, they would be able to evolve reliable methods of emancipation, the amateur with next to nothing in the way of stage properties could by the very simplicity of their undertaking enact a play that depicted faithfully the daily realites which mould men and nations. Is there any other aim of the drama?

ART NOTES.

TOWARDS RUIN.

A writer in the "Architectural Review" London, of September, while describing the inevitable effects of the attitude so common now-a-days of people too listless to react creatively to the new demands of changing world, makes the following instructive comments. It would be, he says, "a matter of laughter it were not so tragic. Here is France a beautiful country, patterned with fine highways and handsome cities, peopled by a sane and highly cultivated nation whose chiefest artistic glory is perhaps its magnificent architectural traditions; yet nothing can save her from the wilful and senseless vulgarisation of her landscapes and cities by a minute section of professional men, who seem determined to mar their own cities by a importing 'style which has already gone far to spoil another. They ruin France with the example of England before their eyes." India's architectural traditions are not less magnificent. India is nearer ruin than France because the "senseless vulgarisation" of her "modern" builders does not end at importing one "style" it gives refuge to all sorts of "styles." Only continued, well-directed, efforts at preserving her traditions can save her from that catastrophe.

Architecture as an Art.

It is usually forgotten that modern inventions and the facilities for transport have evolved structural conditions that are less burdensome to-day than at any other period in the history of the world. They should, therefore, aid not obstruct the endeavour for the legitimate resuscitation of architecture. They are an obvious encouragement to the artists, not an apology for the ugliness evidently perpetuated by speculative contractors. In a thoughtful article on the subject in the October number of the "Scribner," America, the writer reveals the reason which confuses the opportunities of the present generation as its obstacle. We are, he says, apt to believe that modern design is entirely a matter of construction. The belief is a result of its intimate association with the various branches of engineering. The association though intimate, because it is necessary, is yet not that obtaining between equals. Engineering dominates design. The only sane manner in which architecture should be viewed, the only sane method by which it could be restored to its original high statu is to free it from the encumbrances of engineering. "I believe", the writer suggests, "that in any treaties on architecture one fact should be emphasised strongly. This fact is that architecture should be properly regarded as an art." No wonder that the fact should be forgotten by "modern' builders here. Even some of the R. I. B As, in London the class that is fondly believed to direct, appear not to have noticed the progress in the architectural world since the days of Ruskin.

Interest in Art.

It is an encouragement to feel that interest in art is beginning to pass the phase which reduced it to an academic accomplishment. In an interesting series of articles Prof. Pherwani, known as an energetic student of social problems, prescribes for instance, city-planning as one of the tests of municipal efficiency. The test is obvious and necessary. But it will not provide effective guidance if city-planning is regarded as one of the functions which "indirectly promote", as Prof. Pherwani observes, citizen welfare. He himself recognises the conditions of housing as directly influencing public morality and the life of the citizens. If Prof. Pherwani tries to understand the true implication of city-planning, he will realise the relation that exists between city-planning, architecture and housing, as he has realised the connection between housing and public morality. He will be helped if he recognises it as a civic art. The distinction is no only its importance, it is necessary for ascertaining right values.

Art-Education.

Mr. M. M. Gidwani, who has identified himself with educational reforms, also indicates the direction in which the mind and enthusiasm of the nation is moving. He has in an article on "Teaching of Art in Schools" published in the "Sunday Chronicle," pointed out the defects common to the tuition in art followed by the schools. It is true that tuition in art has, as he says, become a ceremony from which all meaning and sanctity has departed. There is very little that can be called inaccurate in his presentment of the case. But his appreciation of the difference between drawing and art and his reference to the aim of Schools of Art would have been more easily intelligible if he had defined them in clearer terms. What one should however, naturally, expect from an educational reformer like him is a clear guidance as regards more effective teaching methods. Prof. Cizek's methods were, he might recall, explained several months ago in the Sunday edition of this journal. If, he wants teachers like the artist-teacher of Vienna to transform the teaching of art in our schools he must, like the artist, explain clearly the value of handicrafts to the teachers. The teachers when they give the necessary freedom to children must know and understand the true nature of their work.

A Sad Advertisement.

Are the statues in the city an advertisement of our follies? Are they meant to give greater publicity to the mentality which ignores public needs? Such an exhibition is really superfluous. We have more than enough other means for advertising our stupidity. It would be better therefore if the Corporators arranged for inscriptions that would be intelligible to the bulk of the population in the city. They have passed the resolution to that effect. It is their business to see that it is not ignored.

A New Beginning.

Theatre reform is a subject that enthusiastic reformers always preach and earnest artists dread. It is so easy to go wrong. It is so easy to theorise. But if the reformer and the artist, the term have little difference watch carefully the potentialities of such neglected fields as

(Continued in column 3.

To Regain Strength after Illness

Iron Jelloids Quickly Revitalise the System

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MR. B. S. PATHIK'S CASE.

PREJUDICIAL PROPAGANDA IN MEWAR.

Mr. Manilal Kothari wires from Ahmedabad under date October 30.

"Excepting two communications which I received from the Ministers of Udaipur State regarding Mr. B. S. Pathik's treatment and the question of his defence by outside counsel at the forthcoming trial, there is no news available about the date and place of trial and whether any special Magistrate has been appointed as promised. All enquiries remain so far unanswered. The "Bombay Chronicle", I understand, sent a reply-paid telegram to the Ministers enquiring definitely the date and place of Mr. Pathik's trial as the paper wanted to send a special Representative to report the proceedings but the Ministers have not so far seen their way to reply. Silence in a matter of serious importance like this by responsible Ministers is unbecoming and has raised misgivings in many quarters as to the cause of delay about the trial. Mr. Pathik's health has very much improved, no doubt, as a result of good medical treatment but his trial is delayed evidently because the authorities seem to have failed, so far, in spite of all sorts of attempts, to obtain the necessary evidence to prove the charge of sedition. It may be noted that Mr. Pathik has not made any public speeches in Mewar nor is he the Editor, Printer or Publisher of the "Taruna Rajsthan" so that he could be held responsible for any particular writing. He was arrested without warrant; and simply because at the time of his arrest he had with him copies of the "Taruna Rajsthan" and "Pratap" both of which journals are proscribed by the Udaipur State, the charge of possessing proscribed literature has been subsequently formulated and I would not be surprised if under the present circumstances, he is tried first on this charge, convicted and sentenced and later on the charge of sedition when some kind of evidence is forthcoming.

ANOTHER STATE PROSECUTION.

Meantime, I learn the Bundi State which has earned notoriety for a campaign of repression against poor ryots is contemplating and planning, in alliance with the Udaipur authorities, some prosecution against Mr. Pathik and the public should not be surprised if some other Rajputana State, for example Sirohi, is also invited to lay its grip on this caged patriot.

During my several interviews with them the Ministers gave me emphatic assurance that Mr. Pathik will be given very fair and impartial trial and that nothing will be done to prejudice his defence in any way but all my hopes of just and fair trial for Mr. Pathik have been shattered by recent mischievous activities against Mr. Pathik. The Mewar Munsarim has a few days ago, published in his official capacity a pamphlet containing outrageous insults and some very mischievous and malicious allegations against Mr. Pathik and in his feverish zeal to do propaganda he has distributed these pamphlets broadcast in and out of Udaipur State. The Munsarim could not have done this, presumably, without the consent or connivance of the Maharaj Kumar or the Ministers. In any case his action is a very sad reflection on the Mewar administration and its erstwhile traditions and it has considerably prejudiced Mr. Pathik's defence. In the present atmosphere, it will become impossible for Mr. Pathik to get strictly judicial and fair trial even before a special Magistrate. I therefore earnestly appeal to the Ministers, in the interests of justice and in keeping with the dignity of Mewar traditions immediately to repudiate this publication and remove serious misgivings from the public mind or else the forthcoming trial, in which thousands of Indian States subjects are interested, will be nothing but another edition of the Nabha pantomime and slur on Mewar.

DR. PARANJPYE AND MEDICAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your masterly article entitled "Dr. Paranjpye and Medical Education" you have pointed out how the same Mr. Paranjpye who wanted Government "to undertake that the doors of the Grant Medical College will not be closed to students until some other arrangements were made" so zealously defended the action of Government as soon as he became a Minister and accepted the fetters of the office. In answer to the questions put to him at the meeting held on Saturday in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Dr. Paranjpye is reported to have stated that on many occasions he voted in a manner in which he would not have voted if he were a non-official member. He also admitted that as a Minister, he could never vote against any Government measure. Is not the conclusion clear from these admissions that by accepting office under the present conditions, a member virtually sells his right of voting according to his conscience, in return for the salary he is paid and if a candidate seeks to enter the Council again for the same purpose, can he expect the support of any right-thinking man? Is it not right under these circumstance to vote for the man who declares that he will not accept office under diarchy but remain in opposition.—Yours, etc. . .

K.

That

Can't-Be-Bothered

Feeling

is generally a symptom of internal disorder such as constipation and sluggish liver. It indicates the presence of impurities in the system causing a loss of energy and a lowering of vitality. It will disappear with the removal of those impurities and, therefore, your best plan is to take some medicine that can be relied upon to stimulate, cleanse and tone up the organs affected. Beecham's Pills are widely recommended for this purpose. They can be relied upon to restore the digestive system to a state of healthy activity and thus rid you of that "can't-be-bothered" feeling which springs from debility. Experience has proved that there is no more simple and effective means of combating out-of-sorts conditions than by taking a few doses of that reliable medicine—

Beecham's Pills.

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As.8, As.12, & Rs.2 each.

DAHANU CONDEMNS V. D SAVARKAR'S DETENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DAHANU, Oct. 29.

Under the auspices of the Dahanu Congress Committee a largely attended public meeting was held at Dahanu on Sunday evening with Mr. V. A. Davane, a prominent local pleader, in the chair. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale was specially invited to address the gathering on the present situation, and the following resolution moved by Mr. A. N. Khare and seconded by Mrs. Gokhale was unanimously adopted: "This public meeting of the citizens of Dahanu emphatically declares that the further detention of Mr. Vinayak D. Savarkar in jail is unjust and inhuman and therefore demands his immediate release."

Other resolutions condemning the treatment of Indians in Kenya by the British Government and the boycott of goods manufactured in the British Empire excluding India and exhorting the public to stop the use of crackers in Divali days were unanimously adopted. After presentation of a silver medal to Shri Laxman Rama Govandi for his courageous service in picketting of liquor shops at Dahanu in 1921 and a gold medal to Mr. N. G. Behare for his skill and valuable service in the construction of the pandal for the second Thana District Conference, the meeting dispersed.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in a such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	2-8 excluding Postal
1 box of Pills	1-8 expenses, i. e., As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

This medicine is an infallible remedy for impotency, involuntary discharges and sexual debility resulting from excess in sexual intercourse. It completely cures the defects caused by masturbation and other akin habits. It is also specific for the after effects of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.

The use of this medicine to women during the period of menstruation is specially recommended.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,

Will you please send one more bottle of pills named "Saved from the Grave" by V. P. P. at your earliest convenience on the following address.

Yours Sincerely,
R. N. RASHINKER,
c/o Messrs. Frank Bliss & Co., Simla.

DEAR SIR,

A few days ago I bought a full Box of your medicines worth Rs 7/- for a relative of mine. I am now glad to inform you that the patient is gradually improving. Finding such result I wish to purchase 4 Boxes of pills more for the friend. His is a similar case. Please send the medicine at once as the case is very urgent.

Yours,
R. P. BANNERJI, Esq, B. A.
P. O. Bankura (Bengal)

DEAR SIR,

Kindly send me for my friend per V. P. P. 3 phials more of the pills you supplied us last time. Please do so by the next mail and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
KAPILDEO SAHAI, Pleader
Dist. Saran (Behar)

DEAR HAKIMJI,

Kindly send me three phials more as your medicine has done me a marvellous good.

Yours faithfully,
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LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Your attention has no doubt been attracted towards the resolution regarding Labour organisation moved by me at the U. P. Provincial Conference. By passing the resolution almost unanimously—there were but three dissentients in the whole House—the Conference has appealed to the coming Congress in the name of the whole province to take up this important question. Its importance cannot be denied. The leaders of the Congress with their bourgeois mentality may find it difficult to reconcile themselves to the new state of affairs but they cannot, if they wish to prevent Labour, which in India is mostly agricultural labour, from coming into its own. Surely the labourer and the peasant are not going to court confiscations and shootings to establish a Swaraj in which the capitalist and the landlord shall flourish as of old, and lockouts, sweating hours of work and starvation wages, vassalage and ejectments go on as merrily as ever before. The Congress has promised the untouchable that he shall no longer be deemed so; it must take its courage into both its hands, and cry halt to the process of exploitation by which the few fatten and work not while the many work and starve. If it attempts such a thing it will probably lose some of its monied patrons but will on the other hand gain an immense accession of strength because that part of the populace which counts the 95 per cent of Indians who constitute the best recruiting ground for the non-violent army will flock to its standards. After all, there is something in the materialistic conception of History and though the abstract name of Liberty has the power to attract the choicest spirit of a race to itself, the ordinary man, as a rule, dilutes his divine passion with a love for something more tangible and material.

It need not be imagined that an acceptance of the above position will necessarily lead to a bitter class-war ending in Bolshevism or rotten Communism. I will not go into the question whether Communism is intrinsically good or bad but I am positively of opinion that we can definitely give Labour its rights without committing ourselves to Communism. This arrangement is undoubtedly the very best in our present circumstances. We are not anxious to provoke a class-war but believe at the same time, that some kind of class-war is inevitable because of the tendency of the forces of reaction, the foreign ruler, the foreign capitalist, the Indian capitalist and the Indian Zamindar, to join their forces in a campaign directed against the rising tide of nationalism. In such circumstances, the Congress and all the other progressing elements must be prepared for a class-war, and must marshal their forces, betimes to ensure victory. I am sure a clear and unequivocal declaration by the Congress that it pledges itself to prevent the exploitation of the labourer and the peasant, and a simple statement of privileges as a matter of fact elementary rights, it guarantees to these classes under Swaraj, will immensely strengthen its position. There may be some reshuffling in leadership but the Congress can well weather all such storms.

The question is being moved none too early. I know there is volume of opinion in the country moving towards a similar conclusion from different angles of vision. I hope all those who have thought upon the subject will write in the papers. I shall be happy if correspondence on the subject is addressed to me privately—and try to arrange a preliminary meeting at which we can settle the demands which we should put before the Coconada Congress. No time is to be lost if we are serious about the matter.—Yours, etc.,

SAMPURNANAND.
Jalipadevi, Benares, Oct. 26.

After leaving Karachi on Saturday last H. E. the Governor of Bombay sent a telegram to the General Officer Commanding, Karachi conveying to the Officers and men under his command in Karachi his sense of sincere gratitude to him and to them for the kindness and courtesy shown to him on his farewell visit to Karachi.

IS IT "GETTING ON YOUR NERVES?"

A Brief Health Talk To Business Men.

When you find that you no longer approach either work or pleasure with the same zest as formerly, that you rise depressed and fagged in the mornings, find meals distasteful, the duties of the day boring and vexatious; when you feel that there is "always something wrong" not only in your surroundings but also in your physical condition, it is time to bring yourself to a sudden stop, to realize that you are facing a nervous breakdown, and that here and now, without delay, a re-building process must be commenced if a worse condition of things is to be averted.

To re-build exhausted forces and revitalize over-taxed nerves there is only one right way, and that is through the blood. And to strengthen, enrich and purify the blood nothing better exists than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the Tonic with a thirty years world-wide reputation. Almost as long as you can remember.

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have been a familiar name to you; if you give them your confidence now the probability is that you will think of them with gratitude for the rest of your life.

Delay is dangerous: Why not begin your restoration to Health to-day? Chemists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or send post free to your address, Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

NEWSPAPERS AND TRUSTS.

A correspondent writes:—"The telegram published recently in the papers, to the effect that Hultons have purchased the Scottish papers controlled by Lord Rothermere, could not have come as a surprise to newspaper readers in this country, in spite of the fact that it followed so closely on heels the news announced in the papers the other day regarding the amalgamation of the 'Pall Mall Gazette' with the 'Daily Mail' trust of Lord Rothermere. As appropriately commented upon by you then in your editorial note, the mania in the West now seems to be for forming 'trusts' and 'cartels' with oil kings and railway magnates at their head, even in the field of journalism. That such large combines, controlled by oil kings and railway magnates at their head, constitute a power in the land which is liable to be misused by the men at the helm would be admitted by those who have followed the history of such 'trusts' in the past. Instead of carrying on a healthy, honest journalism in the interests of the country, the 'trusts' do propagandic work and 'become too much the engine of some particular man who buys up newspapers as a means of acquiring political influence.' An interesting query would naturally arise at this point, and that is: What position do the journalists hold in such trusts? Are they independent or are they subject to the influence of the proprietor? If the proprietor is one of the Northcliffe-Rothermere type, then it is patent that the editors of the various papers under his proprietorship possess no independence but merely voice forth his opinions and views. What little independence the journalists might have possessed is suppressed and the various editors in the 'trust' are brought into form by the influence of the proprietor in much the same way as a driver of a team of horses does. He holds the reins in his hands and by now pulling this or that rein he controls the various horses and makes them obey his commands. If such be the condition in the 'trusts', then is there no necessity of independence for the editor of a paper to enable him to really mould the opinion of the public, unrestricted by any outside control or influence? In this connection it would be interesting to note what the President of the Institute of Journalists in England has to say as regards the necessity of independence and the formation of 'trusts.' Mr. Frederic Peaker, who, in virtue of the position he holds among the journalists of England, has been re-elected the President of the Institute of Journalists, said in his presidential address at Harrogate as follows: 'I think it is of great importance to our public life that the Press should preserve its complete independence, and that editorial responsibility should be unhampered. We all know how the influence of the Press has been lowered of recent years by its growing gramaphonic character. The cornering of many newspapers into the same fold under the same proprietorship has increased the influence of the proprietor and decreased that of the journalist. Proprietorial influence must not be allowed to take the place of editorial responsibility. The business of a proprietor is to appoint a good editor, a man in whom he has faith, and then to get out of his way. It is a danger to the State when one voice controls too many organs of public opinion. In this country we are governed by 'parley' through Parliament, and the 'parley' goes on outside as well as inside Parliament. It is through this 'parley' that public opinion is formed, and in the end it is public opinion that prevails. Newspapers still have a large share in the moulding of public opinion, though perhaps, not so much as some people think, but they will lose the influence they have and hand it over to the charlatans of political life if they lose their character for honesty of purpose, accuracy of statement, and concern for public morality, or if they become too much the engine of some particular man who buys up newspapers as a means of acquiring political influence. We have known newspapers bought and their whole character changed because of the desire for power. But that is not so bad as the acquiring of several newspapers by one particular person, and the utilization of them all to run particular policies for the purpose of centring power in the hands of one man.'"

"If then, 'the cornering of many newspapers into the same fold under the same proprietorship' and 'one voice controlling too many organs of public opinion' is a danger to the State, then it naturally follows that it is a healthy sign of public life where there are a number of organs published voicing the opinion held by the various sections of the people. Fortunately in India hitherto we have not had the misfortune of witnessing newspapers and journals formed into 'trusts', but soon Bombay is going to take the lead in a new type of Indian journalism. We read in the last issue of the 'Times of India Illustrated Weekly' that 'Soon the most popular newspaper in the Bombay Presidency will be the 'Evening News of India', shortly to be issued from the offices of the 'Times of India.' It will strike a new note in evening newspaper journalism—the note of brightness. And the source of its publication is guarantee that editorially and technically it will attain a standard never yet reached by an evening newspaper in this country.' On the other hand, one can readily anticipate what kind of journalism we can expect, merely from the source of its publication. And in the same issue we are further told that 'these are lean years for newspapers as for all other branches of industry' and that 'all the newspapers in Bombay cannot last, and, as in all else, it will be a case of the survival of the fittest' and that 'the weaker will go to the wall.' Reading further the other remarks which follow, such remarks as 'the wealthy man with an axe to grind or a whim to satisfy is playing a more and more important part in the production of newspapers', 'an amateur millionaire dabbler in newspapers may burn his fingers a little and be none the worse for it' and 'the journalists and others he has enticed into his offices are thrown on the streets; they are not unused to that,' and reading between the line, it would be apparent that for more reasons than none these notes have been penned. If these notes in any way speak in favour of their new enterprise, it does certainly prejudice the interests of the other new enterprise in Bombay. If your contemporary entertains no fear of its success in its new enterprise, it might as well give a fair chance for the other new venture and not prejudice it in the eyes of the Bombay public as it has really tried to do. The veil, Editor, is really too thin for anybody not to see through! The prestige of the Press really suffers when such 'cornering of newspapers' and forming of 'trusts' are introduced in the field of journalism, and I do certainly hope that in India at least we shall have a healthy and independent Press."

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KURLA JUNGLE MURDER CASE.

BOTH ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

A middle aged woman by the name of Raibai and a youth (aged 20) named Jivadis Gangaram, who were last month committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions by Mr. D. S. Modak Sub-Divisional Magistrate Bandra on the charge of murdering one Sakharam Bhau More, Raibai's husband, have both been sentenced to death by Mr. Vasudeo, Sessions Judge Thana, the jury having brought in a verdict of guilty against both the accused.

From the prosecution case it appears that Raibai and her husband, the deceased, lived in the Improvement Chawls at Worli. They had shared the room with one Mahadu Rama. They were all mill hands. Accused No. 2 was on friendly terms with Raibai and for some time lived in the same room with her. Raibai it was clear was on terms of illicit intimacy with Mahadu Rama and the two accused decided to do away with the deceased, the obstacle between Raibai and her paramour.

To circumvent their object the deceased was now and then taken from Worli to Kurla on the pretext that the outings were for a merry-making purpose, on these occasions the deceased used to be plied with toddy and liquor and 'bhajyas' drugged with 'bhang.' On the last occasion of the drunken bout the two accused, while the deceased was in a state of intoxication, decoyed him into a jungle at Kurla, and while prostrate on the ground they inflicted gashes on his throat and chest with a pen-knife and abandoned him to his fate.

The woman went back to Worli and her accomplice was given about Rs. 100 by her, which enabled him to pay some of his debts. Some money also he spent in purchasing some fancy articles of clothing to do the grand and then fled to Nasik. To her neighbours the woman explained her husband's absence from the chawl with a cock and bull yarn little suspecting that the diabolical deed would ever come to light.

Not many days after the murder one Bhima a servant of Mr. Lawrence Gimes was going through the jungle when he observed the corpse of the deceased lying under a tamarind tree. The police were informed and two slips of paper—one a printed receipt formed signed by a Marwari and the other a slip bearing the name of the mill in which the accused was employed—found on the body of the accused proved valuable clues in the detection of the crime.

The paramour of the woman in his evidence stated that she had several times suggested to him that he should keep her in doing the accused to death. Some Pathans also appeared in the witness box to testify to some money transactions with them incriminating the accused.

The learned Judge asked them if their usurious business was not 'haram' according to their religion. "what can be done," they replied, "we have come all the way from our distant 'moolak pet ka vasti'." "But from your dealings it appears", remarked his honour, "that once you have secured a victim, in spite of all his payments, there seems to be no way for him to get out of your clutches."

The Pathans muttered some incoherant explanation.

The Sub-Inspector of Police Mr Shinde, who was the investigating officer in the case was praised by the court for the ability he had shown in the detection of the crime.

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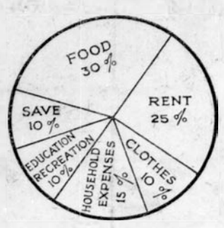
HOW TO SAVE



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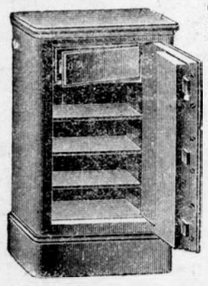

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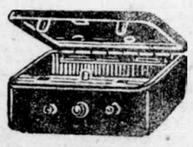

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